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Kelly

From the Author

Figure, 36f—

From Mr. Andrew

NEW YORK

A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ANTIEN T GAELC;
OR,
LANGUAGE OF THE ISLE OF MANN,
USUALLY CALLED
M A N K S.

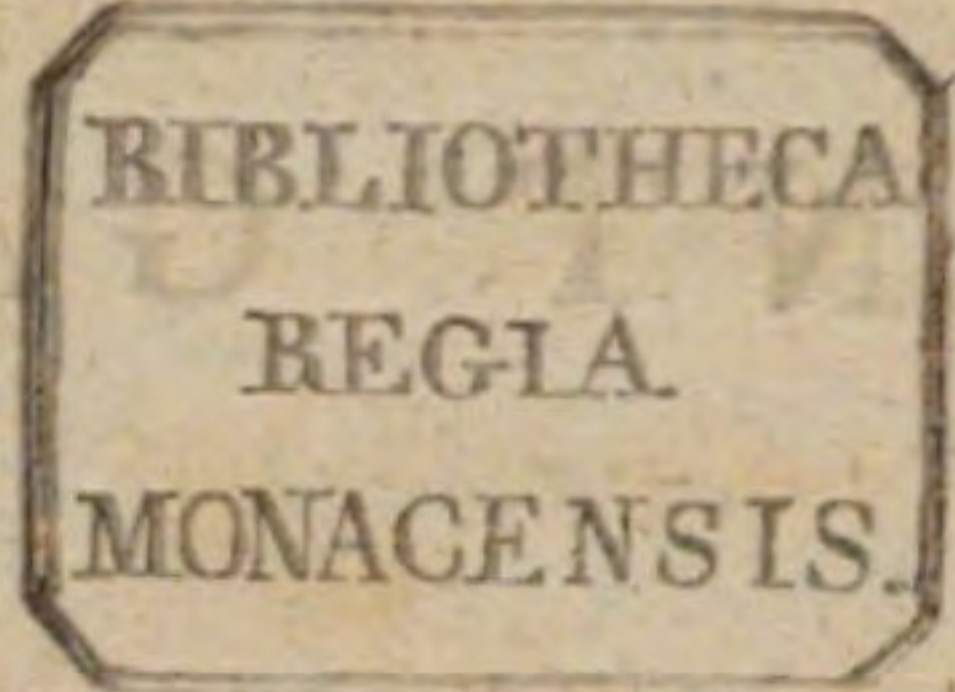
. . . : . . . Si quid novisti rectius istis
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

By THE REV. JOHN KELLY, LL. D.
VICAR OF ARDLEIGH, AND RECTOR OF COPFORD, IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

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1804.

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE



ANTHROPOLOGICAL

LANGUAGE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.

USUALLY CALLED

M. A. T. K. B.

By the Rev. John Kelly, LL.D.
Canon of the Cathedral of St. Peter, and
Vicar of the Parish of St. Peter, in the City of London.

By the Rev. John Kelly, LL.D.

Author of "The Language of the Isle of Man," and "The Language of the Isle of Man, as spoken by the people of the Isle of Man."

LONDON:

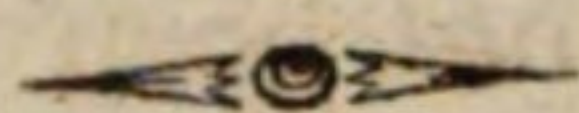
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1894.

TO THE MOST NOBLE

GEORGE,

MARQUIS OF HUNTLY, &c. &c. &c.



MY LORD,

POPULAR favour, in different countries, arises from different causes; and rare must be the felicity of that man who has acquired universal admiration. Your Lordship's humanity in Ireland, amidst the cruelties of civil war, is recorded in History; the courage which you displayed on the plains of Lincelles, and the wounds which you received on the sand-banks of Holland, have rendered you dear to England; whilst a sociable disposition, a love of your native country, an attachment to your people, their customs, and their language, have made you the pride and boast of Scotland.

An Author, desirous of selecting a patron for the antient Celtic, whether distinguished by the appellation of Welsh, Scots, Irish, or Manks Galic, would certainly chuse the most popular Nobleman in his Majesty's dominions. How fortunate, therefore, is it for me, restricted as I am in my choice, that such a Nobleman should be your Lordship, over whose youth I have watched with anxious solicitude, and whose mind I have endeavoured to adorn with every good, every honourable principle! With an honest pride, therefore, I place this work under your Lordship's protection.

The present Grammar, and a Galic Dictionary, which has been for many years in the hands of his Grace the Duke of Athol, were composed, in the year 1766, for the instruction of that great and pious prelate, the Rev. Dr. Hildesley, Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann; and were likewise intended to assist and direct my fellow-labourers and myself in that arduous and important work, the translation of the Manks Bible. Why the Grammar has not been sent sooner to the press, and the occasion of its appearance at this moment, are circumstances well known to your Lordship; and I hope the time is not far distant when I shall again solicit your Lordship's favour for the Dictionary of a people, who alone, in the great revolutions of ages, have preserved the government, the laws, the monuments, and the language, of the antient Druids.

In the mean time, I have the honour to be, with the most sincere esteem and affection,

Your Lordship's most obliged,

and faithful servant,

Ardleigh, Nov. 22, 1803.

JOHN KELLY

A GRAM-

A

G R A M M A R

OF THE

MANKS LANGUAGE.

C H A P. I.

OF THE LETTERS.

The Capital Letters.

A B C Ch* D E F G H I J K L M N O P Ph Q R S T U V W Y.

Small Letters.

a b c ch d e f g h i j k l m n o p ph q r s t u v w y.

The Alphabet consists of seventeen single and two double consonants, and seven vowels, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, w, y*.

Of the consonants fourteen are mutable, viz. *b, c, ch, d, f, g, j, k, m, p, ph, q, s, t*.

The immutables are *l, n, r*, which always retain their sound, and alter not.

The *j, k*, and *q* consonants are properly no Manks letters; yet, as we have no single characters of our own to express their sounds, we have adopted those of the Roman alphabet, and instead of *di*, according to the Irish, and *si*, according to the Welsh, we use *j*; as *jee*, God; *Juan*, John—Ir. *Dia*, &c. The sound of *c* we often express by *k*; as, instead of *cione*, we read *kione*, a head. For *cw* in *cwestiwm*, we use *q*; as, *question*, a question.

The diphthongs, or union of two vowels, are twenty-three, and the triphthongs seventeen.

* This letter does not originally belong to our alphabet; but, like the Welsh, is a modern corruption of *t*; as, instead of *teine*, fire, we say *chenney*—instead of *teas*, heat, we say *chiafs*.

DIPHTHONGS.

Diphthongs.	Examples.	Diphthongs.	Examples.
ae - - - - -	<i>aeg</i>	io - - - - -	<i>bio</i>
ai - - - - -	<i>baib</i>	iu - - - - -	<i>giu</i>
au - - - - -	<i>craug</i>	iy - - - - -	<i>fiyr</i>
aw - - - - -	<i>aw</i>	oa - - - - -	<i>oastys</i>
ay - - - - -	<i>cray</i>	oe - - - - -	<i>oe</i>
ea - - - - -	<i>fea</i>	oi - - - - -	<i>stroider</i>
ei - - - - -	<i>leigh</i>	ou - - - - -	<i>fou</i>
eo - - - - -	<i>feoght</i>	ow - - - - -	<i>grow</i>
eu - - - - -	<i>jeush</i>	ui - - - - -	<i>guilley</i>
ew - - - - -	<i>bewrin</i>	wa - - - - -	<i>bwane</i>
ia - - - - -	<i>criagh</i>	wi - - - - -	<i>bwilleen</i>
ie - - - - -	<i>crie</i>		

TRIPHTHONGS.

Triphthongs.	Examples.	Triphthongs.	Examples.
aei - - - - -	<i>faeigh</i>	ieu - - - - -	<i>scrieu</i>
aie - - - - -	<i>traie</i>	iou - - - - -	<i>kion</i>
aue - - - - -	<i>raue</i>	iwe - - - - -	<i>clirwe</i>
eai - - - - -	<i>dreain</i>	oie - - - - -	<i>oie</i>
eau - - - - -	<i>ceau</i>	oue - - - - -	<i>roue</i>
ecie - - - - -	<i>spreie</i>	uai - - - - -	<i>druai</i>
coi - - - - -	<i>creoi</i>	uiy - - - - -	<i>guiy</i>
eue - - - - -	<i>reue</i>	woa - - - - -	<i>bwoaalley</i>
iau - - - - -	<i>niau</i>		

Sciopius and Carifius have remarked, that a syllable may be formed of two or three letters; as, *aquae*; yet Quintilian will not allow that three vowels can be united in one syllable. But a syllable of three vowels, nay of four, as *rieau*, &c. is easy and natural to the Manks and Irish, as also to many other branches of the great Celtic language. But, contrary to the spirit of that language, and to the disguising of many of the roots, we have admitted into our orthography unnecessary and superfluous double vowels; such as *oo*, *ee*, &c. which should not be admitted.

C H A P. II.

OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE MANKS LETTERS.

A is ranked among the broad vowels; and in antient manuscripts *a*, *o*, and *u*, are written indifferently one for the other; as *clagh* or *clogh*, a stone—*goan* or *goun*, scarce; thus, among the Latins, *forreus* is written for *farreus*, &c. It is pronounced as *a* English in man, pan, lad, bad; as, *fap*, *lab*, *bab*; and when circumflexed, as in dame, pale, ale; as *mároo*.

B is a labial letter, and pronounced as *b* English; as, bare, *boayl*.

C preserves a strong sound in its unaspirated state, equal to the Greek Kappa, or the English *k*, or as *c* in can, cane, come; as, *cam*, *cab*, *cappan*; nor ever usurps the pronunciation of *s*, as in cistern, city, cedar, or of *t* following the vowel *i*, as in petition, &c.

Ch has the soft guttural sound of the Greek χ rightly pronounced; as *chynys*, *chiafs*, *chaghter*.

D is pronounced as *d* English; as *doal*, *dowin*. *D* and *t* are found in antient manuscripts written indifferently one for the other, as *y diunid*, or *y diunit*, the profound. This is common to us with the Greeks, Latins, Irish, &c.; as *carad* for *carat*, Ir. a friend; *oude* for *oute*, Gr.; *quodannis* or *quotannis*, Lat.

E is reckoned a small vowel; but is sometimes long, sometimes short, and thus answers to the Greek Epfilon and Eta. When it is acuted, it is pronounced as *e* English in men, ten, bed; as *ben*, *shen*, *ren*; circumflexed, as *ea* in fear, bear, tear; as *mériu*.

F is called a weak consonant, because when aspirated it loses all its force; as *fer-ynsee*, a teacher, *e er-ynsee*, his teacher. It corresponds in many cases with the Latin *v*; as *fer*, a man, Lat. *vir*; *feeyn*, wine, Lat. *vinum*; *fockle*, a word, Lat. *vocalis*; and is pronounced as *f* English; as *faase*, *foays*.

G is a heavy consonant, and pronounced as the Greek Gamma, or as *g* English in gain, get, go; as *gamman*, *goaill*, *garriph*; when aspirated, it is reckoned among the light consonants, and has a guttural sound.

H is pronounced as *b* in the English hand, hind. Note, some had rather call this an auxiliary than a letter, because it serves only to aspirate the foregoing consonants; as *ch*, *ph*, *th*, or the following vowels, as *ha*, *he*, &c. and in nouns of the feminine gender beginning with a vowel, though not always written, is always strongly expressed; as *e eddin*, her face, pronounced as if written *e heddin*.

I is one of the small vowels, and pronounced as *i* English; as *shillish*, *shimmey*, *shid*.

L is a letter which admits of no aspiration. When it begins a feminine substantive it is pronounced liquid and double though written single, as *e laue*, her hand, pronounced *el laue*, or *e llaue*; also, before the plural number of nouns, as *nyn laue*, *nyn lioar*, &c. In its simple state it is pronounced as *l* English in law, love, low; as *laue*, *lioar*, *lane*.

M is naturally one of the strong consonants, but is often changed into its soft *v*. It is pronounced as *m* English.

N as *n* English, and is never aspirated or eclipsed, and is called a light consonant. It is often doubled, to give the stronger sound. In nouns plural and feminines *n* is pronounced like *gn* in seigneur; thus, *e niart*, her strength, is pronounced *en niart*; *nyn yannoo*, our doings; *nyn nyannoo*.

O is a broad vowel, and is used indifferently for *a* or *u*; as *baal*, *boal*, or *beul*; sometimes it is short, and thus it answers to the Greek Omicron and Omega; when acuted, it is pronounced as *o* in gone; thus, *cron*, *son*; when circumflexed, as *o* in bone; thus, *oney*.

P is a hard consonant, and pronounced as *p* English.

Ph as the Greek Phi, or *ph* English in philosophy, phyfic; as *phadeyr*, *phaal*, *phreeney*.

R is a light consonant, and pronounced as *r* English; as *maroo*, *sarey*; but when a radical, it is always aspirated as the Greek Rho, as if it were written *rh*, and is pronounced double (*rr*), like *l* and *n* in feminine and plural nouns.

S as *s* in the English favour, sence; as *saggyrt*, *sollar*, and is called the *queen of consonants*, because it is subject to no change, like the Greek Sigma, *sua potestatis litera*, except it be followed by a vowel, or of the feminine gender, and then it suffers a change, *vid. mut.*

T is a hard consonant, naturally commutable with the letter *d* (as has been already observed). It has been much abused and corrupted in modern manuscripts, &c. and *cb* often substituted in its place, entirely destroying the Celtic root; as *chengey*, a tongue, for *teanga*, Ir.; *chiarn*, a lord, for *tiearn*, Ir.; *cum multis aliis*.

U is one of the three broad vowels, and used indifferently for *a* and *o*; as *goll*, or *gall*, or *goul*, a fork or ray.

V is not properly a radical consonant, but only a secondary mute; however, we have some words which begin with *v* as a radical, therefore it is admitted as such; as *vaidyn*, a while ago, *varrey mish*, I warrant, *voalley*, a wall.

W is pronounced as *oo*, as in boot, root, foot; as *bwoaill*, *wardoon*, *warp*, *warree*.

X in

Y in the penultima, antepenultima, &c. is pronounced as *u* in the English turn, hunt, further, sturdy; or as *i* in bird, third; as *spyrryd*, *ymmyrchagh*. In the ultima or monosyllables as *i* in tin, skin, thin, trim (except these monosyllables, *y*, *ym*, *yn*, *gys*, *ayn*, *myn*, which sound *y* as in the penultima). The constant sound of *y* in the penultima, and its ordinary sound in the ultima, are both exemplified in the single word *sundry*.

C H A P. III.

CONCERNING THE VARIATION OF INITIAL LETTERS IN MANKS;
OR, THE PRONUNCIATION OF SECONDARY MUTES.

IN the Manks are no redundant consonants as in the Irish; these *non-radicals* are thought to clog the language, and render it disagreeable in use, and difficult to acquire a knowledge of.

Some of these mutable consonants become other consonants, which may, therefore, be called secondary or auxiliary mutes.

The force of the pronunciation of secondary or auxiliary mutes (as they are called) is so different from that of the primary or radical, that they are expressed by different figures or letters in the Manks, as is commonly done in other languages, except the Irish, where only the aspirate *b* is added; from whence arises often the difficulty of finding the etymology in ours, where that usage prevails, and the reason why the Irish language has been so well preserved.

Such words as begin with mutable consonants, viz. *b*, *c*, *ch*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *m*, *p*, *ph*, *q*, *t*, in their primary use, change these their radical initial letters as occasion shall require, and according to the effect which the words preceding have on them, as follows.

Words primarily beginning with *b* have three initials, viz. *b*, *v*, *m*; as *beaveayn*, long life, *e vea*, his life, *nyn mea*, our, your, their life. So the Greek Bharrhon is written by the Latins Varro; Birgilius, Virgilius; biote, vita; in Manks, *bea* or *vea*.

Words beginning with *c* have three initials, viz. *c*, *ch*, *g*; as *carrey dooie*, an affectionate friend, *e charrey*, his friend, *nyn garrey*, our, your, or their friend.

Words beginning with *ch* have also three initials, viz. *ch*, *h*, *j*; as *chiarn pooral*, a powerful lord, *e hiarn*, his lord, *nyn jiarn*, our, &c. lord.

Words beginning with *d* have two initials, viz. *d* and *gh*; as *dooiney mie*, a good man, *e ghooiney*, his man.

Words

Words beginning with *f* have three initials, viz. *f*, *v*, and the first vowel or consonant in the word, casting away or making the *f* quiescent : as *foays*, advantage, *e oays*, his advantage, *nyn voays*, their, &c. advantage.

Words beginning with *g* have but two initials, viz. *g* and *gh* ; as *goo mie*, a good report, *e ghoo*, his report.

Words beginning with *j* have likewise but two initials, viz. *j* and *y* ; as *Jee ooilley-niartal*, Almighty God, *e yee*, his god.

Words beginning with *k*, like *c*, have three initials, viz. *k*, *ch*, *g* ; as *kiunid aalin*, a serene calm, *e chiunid*, his calmness, *nyn giunid*, our, &c. calmness.

Words beginning with *m* have but two initials, viz. *m* and *v* ; as *moyrn vooaralagh*, haughty pride, *e voyrn vooaralagh*, his haughty pride.

Words beginning with *p* have three initials, viz. *p*, *ph*, *b* ; as *padjer jeean*, earnest prayer, *e phadjer*, his prayer, *nyn badjer*, our, &c. prayer.

Words beginning with *ph* have also three initials, viz. *ph*, *v*, and the first vowel or consonant of the word, the *ph* being eclipsed or made quiescent ; as *phreeney vooar*, a large pin, *e reeney*, his pin, *nyn vreeney*, our pin ; *phaal keyrragh*, a sheep-pen, *e aal*, his pen, *nyn vaal*, our pen.

Words beginning with *q* have likewise three, viz. *q*, *wh*, *g* ; as *quing brome*, a heavy yoke, *e whing*, his yoke, *nyn guing*, their yoke.

Words beginning with *s* have also three, viz. *s*, *h*, *t*, if the first letter *s* be followed by a vowel ; or if the word be of the feminine gender it has two ; as *sooill vie*, a good eye, *e hooill*, his eye, *y tooill*, the eye ; *slingan vooar*, a big shoulder, *y tlingan*, the shoulder ; otherwise the initial remains unchanged ; as *sporran*, a purse, *e sporran*, his purse.

Words beginning with *t* have three initials, viz. *t*, *b*, *dh* ; as *taggloo ard*, high discourse, *e baggloo*, his discourse, *nyn dbaggloo*, our discourse.

The variation of the initial letters is always regular and constant betwixt letters of the same organ of pronunciation ; for a *labial* letter is never changed to a *dental*, nor a *dental* to a *labial*, &c.

Adverbs, being formed of adjectives, become such for the most part by putting *dy* in apposition to the adjectives, without effecting any change in their mutable initial consonants ; as *mie* (adjective), good, *dy mie* (adverb), well ; *boght* (adj.) poor, *dy boght* (adv.), poorly ; *gennal* (adj.), merry, *dy gennal* (adv.), merrily. Whereas the preposition *dy*, to, a contraction of *gys*, or *dy* the sign of the infinitive mood, or *dy*, of, from *jeb*, always change the mutable initials ; thus, in *traagh*, *pobble*, *goaill*, *balley* ; as *rybbag dy braagh*, a wisp of hay, *earroo dy phobble*, a multitude of people, *dy ghoaill coyrle*, to take counsel, *goll dy valley*, going home.

Initial

Initial vowels are also capable of occasional changes, by taking the aspirate *h* before them after the genitive article *ny*; as *ayns diunid ny hushtagbyn*, in the depth of the waters. Besides, in pronunciation, the last consonant of the preceding word is transferred to the following vowel; thus, *yn oo*, the egg, *yn arragh*, the spring, *yn agb*, the horse, are pronounced as if they were written *yn noo*, *yn niar-ragh*, *yn niagh*.

I must here caution the reader, that, in seeking for words in this Dictionary, he should always turn to them in their primary or radical initials.

CHAP. IV.

THE Parts of the Manks tongue are nine.

Article,	} declined.	Adverb,	} undeclined.
Noun,		Conjunction,	
Pronoun,		Preposition,	
Verb,		Interjection.	
Participle,			

OF THE ARTICLES.

The articles are two, *y* and *yn*, the, and are declined in the following manner:

Sing.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Y</i> or <i>yn</i> , masc. and fem.	N. <i>Ny</i> , masc. and fem.
Gen. <i>Y</i> or <i>yn</i> , masc. <i>ny</i> , fem.	G. <i>Ny</i> ,
Dat. <i>Da 'n</i> ,	D. <i>Da ny</i> ,
Acc. <i>Y</i> or <i>yn</i> ,	A. <i>Ny</i> ,
Voc. <i>Y</i> or <i>o</i> ,	V. <i>Y</i> or <i>o</i> ,
Abl. <i>Gyn</i> .	A. <i>Gyn</i> .

Y is placed before words beginning with consonants; as *y dooinney*, the man, *y ven*, the woman.

Yn is used before words beginning with vowels, whether radical or in construction; as *yn oural*, the sacrifice, *shob boteil yn ooill millish*, this is the bottle of sweet oil. But it is often substituted in the place of the article *y* even before consonants, especially when a person or thing is particularized.

When the particles, *ny*, *na*, &c. and verbs substantive, *ta*, *va*, *bee*, and some of the irregulars, *nee*, *hie*, &c. precede in construction, and though the word following begins with a consonant, *yn* is used; but the *y* is cut off by apostrophe, because

cause of the preceding vowel; as *bee 'n dooinney mie maynrey*, the good man shall be happy, *ta 'n drogh-ghoooinney mollahbtagh*, the wicked man is cursed; *ta 'n chenndeeaght ny screeney na 'n aegid*. After other words ending with a vowel, and the following word beginning with a consonant, *yn*, not *y*, is always used; as *ayns thie yn ree*, not *thie 'n ree*, in the king's house, *t'eh gerjaghey yn pobble*, not *gerjaghey 'n pobble*, he comforts the people. In these and the like cases to apostrophize the *yn* is reckoned highly barbarous.

The article *yn* before all nouns beginning with a vowel transfers, in pronunciation, the final *n* to the following vowel; as *yn agh*, the horse, which is pronounced as if written *yn niagh*. *Yn ollagh*, the cattle, pronounced *yn nollagh*.

Ec is a participial article of the present tense, *er* of the preter, and *er-chee* of the future; as *ec scrieu*, writing, *er scrieu*, having written, *er-chee screeu*, about to write.

CHAP. V.

OF THE NOUN.

And first, of its Cases.

In Manks there are six Cases, though originally we seem to have used but three, *viz.* the Nom. Gen. and Dat.

When the article *y* or *yn* is placed before a substantive of the Nominative Case, beginning with a mutable consonant, if the Noun be of the feminine gender, the initial consonant must be either aspirated, mortified, or changed into its soft: as *ben*, a woman, *yn ven*; *keyrrey*, a sheep, *yn cheyrrey*; *feill*, flesh, *yn eill*. But if the Noun be of the masculine gender, the initial consonant remains in its own nature; as *yn dooinney*, the man, *yn coo*, the greyhound, *yn feiyr*, the noise.

When the article *y* or *yn* is placed before a Noun beginning with a consonant, if the Noun be of the feminine gender, the article is changed into *ny* in the Genitive Case singular; but if the Noun be of the masculine gender, the mutable consonant is changed into its soft or aspirated, and the article *y* or *yn* remains; as

Masc.

Nom. *Guilley*, a boy,

Gen. *Yn ghuilley*, of a boy.

Nom. *Coo*, a greyhound,

Gen. *Yn choo*.

Fem.

Fem.

Nom. *Ben*, a woman.

Gen. *Ny mrieh*, of a woman.

Nom. *Kiark*, a hen,

Gen. *Ny giark*.

Nom. *Booa*, a cow,

Gen. *Ny baa*.

Nom. *Cafs*, a foot,

Gen. *Ny cofhey*.

Nouns of the feminine gender, beginning with a vowel, change *yn* into *ny* in the genitive singular, and require *b* for their initial in the same case; as, *arwin*, a river,
Broogh ny harwin, the brink of the river.

Nom. *Eanin*, a precipice,

Beinn ny beanin, the summit of the precipice.

As to the Cases of the plural number, there is but one termination throughout; so that they are only distinguished by the articles set before them or in their construction, varying their initial letters, if mutable, answerable to their dependance on the preceding words; as, Plur.

Nom. *Ny boghtyn*, the poor,

Gen. *Ny moghtyn*, of the poor,

Dat. *Da ny boghtyn*, to the poor,

Acc. *Ny boghtyn*, the poor,

Voc. *Y*, or *O voghtyn*, O poor,

Abl. *Gyn voghtyn*, without poor.

The initial of the Genitive Case plural suffers always, when the genitive article *ny* is used, as if the possessive *nyn* were put in apposition, *q. v.*; as,

Plur.

Nom. *Ny boghtyn*.

Gen. (*Bannaght*) *ny moghtyn*, the blessing of the poor.

Nom. *Ny thieyn*, the houses,

Gen. (*Fer*) *ny dbieyn*, a man of the houses, *i. e.* a beggar.

The vocative article is more frequently understood than expressed in both numbers, except the English *thou* be used in the singular; as, *magb, y voddee*, out, *thou* dog; and in the plural, except *ye* be expressed, which is generally translated by *shiuish*, ye, yourselves; as, *ye friends*, or *friends*; *chaarjyn*, or *shiuish chaarjyn*.

C H A P. VI.

OF THE NUMBERS.

MANKS nouns have *ordinarily* but two Numbers, the singular and the plural.

We seem also to use the dual, when *daa*, two, or *both*, may be compounded with a substantive; as, *daa ghooiinne*, two men, *daa chass*, two feet, *daa hie*, two houses, *daa ven*, two women, literally, two woman, &c.

Substantives compounded, or put in apposition with numerals, in the first and second number of every score, instead of the plural, use the singular number; as, *un hooill*, one eye, *daa hooill*, two eyes, *three sooillyn*, three eyes, *feed sooill*, twenty eyes, *un hooill as feed*, one-and-twenty eyes, *da-eed sooill*, forty eyes, *three-feed sooill*, sixty eyes, &c. The word *laa*, a day, when put in apposition with a numeral, may be used throughout in the singular number; thus, *un laa*, *daa laa*, *three*, *kiare*, *queig*, &c. *laa*.

Some substantives want the singular number; as, *cloan*, children, *maase*, cattle, *fleib*, people, &c. Others want the plural; as, *arran*, bread, *jough*, drink, *sollan*, salt, *eeym*, butter, *feill*, flesh, *fuill*, blood, *bainney*, milk, *niart*, strength, *fort*, ability, *keayney*, weeping, *trimshy*, sorrow, and the like.

And the names of metals; as, *airb*, gold, *argid*, silver, *prash*, brass, *yiarn*, iron, *stainney*, tin, &c. and all proper names.

C H A P. VII.

OF THE FORMING OF PLURALS IN A NOUN SUBSTANTIVE.

The plurals of Substantives are formed of their singulars in three manner of ways.

First, by adding only a syllable to the termination of the singular; as, *arwin*, a river, Plur. *arwinyn*; *cassan*, a foot-path, Plur. *cassanyn*.

Secondly, by changing only the vowels or diphthongs of monosyllables into other vowels or diphthongs; as, *mac*, a son, Pl. *mec*; *fer*, a man, Pl. *fir*; *beeal*, a mouth, Pl. *beill*; *mair*, a finger, Pl. *meir*; or by changing the vowels and diphthongs of the ultima and penultima of polysyllables into other vowels or diphthongs; as, *keeill*, a church, Pl. *kialteenyn*.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, by changing the vowels or diphthongs of the singular and adding to the termination too; as, *raantagh*, a bondsman, Pl. *raanteenyn*; *claddagh*, a lake, Pl. *claddeeyn*; *blein*, Pl. *bleeantyn*.

But here it is necessary to know the various syllables usually added to, or diphthongs changed in, the singulars of substantives, to render them plurals; which are these that follow.

Yn is the most common termination of all; as, *gloon*, a knee, Pl. *gloonyn*; *laue*, a hand, Pl. *laueyn*; *cafs*, a hand, Pl. *caffyn*.

The singular termination *agh* is always changed into *ee*; as, *berchagh*, a rich man, Pl. *berchee*; *kimmagh*, a criminal, Pl. *kimmee*; *clafagh*, a harp, Pl. *clafsee*.

Nouns, whose singular number ends in *ey*, make their plural by changing *ey* into *agh*, and adding the particle *yn* to the termination; as, *chengey*, a tongue, Pl. *chengaghyn*; *caggey*, a war, Pl. *caggaghyn*; except *dooiney*, a man, Pl. *deiney*.

Some monosyllables ending in *r* make their plurals by taking *aghyn*; as, *pooar*, power, Pl. *pooaraghyn*; *gloyr*, glory, Pl. *gloyraghyn*.

A in monosyllables is changed for the most part into *e*; as, *mac*, a son, Pl. *mec*; *mair*, a finger, Pl. *meir*; so also *tarroo*, a bull, Pl. *terroo*; *marroo*, the dead, Pl. *merroo*; not *terriu*, *merriu*, as some erroneously hold.

E is changed into *i*; as, *fer*, a man, Pl. *fir*.

O in monosyllables is changed into the diphthongs *ui*; as, *molt*, a mutton, Pl. *muilt*; *bolg*, a belly, Pl. *builg*; *bock*, a horse, Pl. *buick*; *poyl*, a puddle, Pl. *puill*; *stoyl*, a stool, Pl. *fuill*; *cront*, a knot, Pl. *cruint*.

CHAP. VIII.

THE GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

ALTHOUGH the primitive and proper use of genders be only to distinguish one sex from another, yet the Manks, like the Greeks, Latins, French, Irish, &c. observe that distinction even in inanimate things, among which there is neither male nor female; so that there is not one noun in Manks but what is either masculine, feminine, or common.

There are two* ways to know the gender of a noun.

The first, by its signification.

The second, by its termination.

The proper names of men, winds, months, also qualities, good or bad, metals, and the infinitive mood of verbs, when used substantively, are known by their signification to be of the masculine gender.

Words ending in *oo*, *ey*, *ed*, *er*, are masculine by their termination; as, *jannoo*, an action, *jalloo*, an image, *goo*, a report, *bainney*, milk, *phreeney*, a pin, *eggey*, a web, *dooiney*, a man, *red*, a thing, *bred*, a prick, *ged*, a heat, *dunver*, a murderer, *eeafyder*, a borrower, *ynseyder*, an instructor.

Words ending in *oge*, *age*, or *ag*, are feminines by their terminations; as, *rol-lage*, a star, *burdoge*, the name of a fish, *cuinniag*, a mull.

The names of women, countries, rivers, cities, also appellatives of trees and stones, are of the feminine gender, so are nouns ending in *ee* joined to an adjective feminine, whether of the singular or plural number; as, *peccee*, finners, *peccee breib*, miserable finners, *moddey joogh*, a greedy dog, masc. Pl. *moddee yoogh*, fem.: so are the singulars *cree*, *shee*, &c.

Words that are common to both sexes, as, *chaghter*, a messenger, *sharvaant*, a servant, *paitchey*, a child, are of the common of two genders.

The article *y* or *yn* placed before nouns beginning with *s*, if *t* be substituted in the place of *s*, so that the *s* be eclipsed and loseth its sound, then that noun is of the feminine gender; as,

Sooill, an eye,

Soalt, a barn.

Yn tooill, the eye.

Yn toalt, the barn.

Sauin, holland-tide,

Yn tauin.

But if the noun admits not of *t*, then it is of the masculine gender.

When the article *yn* is placed before a noun beginning with a consonant, and that the said article is changed into *ny* in the genitive case singular, that noun is of the feminine gender; but when the article *yn* remains in the genitive singular, then the noun is of the masculine gender; as,

* As there are no determined rules to know the genders of substantives inanimate, I have been very exact in setting down the gender of every noun in my Dictionary; for nouns adjective, being to express the quality of the substantives, follow their genders, by becoming either masculine or feminine: which is effected by a change in the initials of the adjectives.

Nom. *Yn fer*, the man,
 Gen. *Yn er*, of the man.
 Nom. *Yn ven*, the woman.
 Gen. *Ny mrieh*.

But in finding out the proper gender of the substantive given, provided the substantive begin with one or other of the mutable consonants, the most certain rule is,

A word beginning with any of the mutable consonants, if, upon putting the article *y* or *yn* in apposition before it, its initial consonant doth naturally change into its soft; as, *cooish*, a cause, *yn chooish*, the cause; *grian*, the sun, *yn gbrian*, the sun; *moyrn*, pride, *yn voyrn*, the pride; *miljid*, sweetness, *yn viljid*, the sweetness: such words are infallibly of the feminine gender. But if the initial consonant change not thereupon, we may justly conclude such words to be of the masculine gender; as, *goo*, fame, *y goo*, the fame; *keayn*, sea, *yn keayn*, the sea; *corp*, a body, *yn corp*, the body; *cappan*, a cup, *yn cappan*, the cup.

C H A P. IX.

OF THE DECLENSIONS.

THERE are five declensions.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension are such as form their plural by adding the particle *yn* to the termination of the nominative singular; as,

Of the feminine gender:

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Sooill</i> , an eye, or <i>y tooill</i> , the eye,	Nom. <i>Ny sooillyn</i> , the eyes,
Gen. <i>Ny sooilley</i> , of an eye,	Gen. <i>Ny sooillyn</i> , of the eyes,
Dat. <i>Da'n tooill</i> , to the eye,	Dat. <i>Da ny sooillyn</i> , to the eyes,
Acc. <i>Yn tooill</i> , the eye,	Acc. <i>Ny sooillyn</i> , the eyes,
Voc. <i>Y</i> , or <i>O booill</i> , O eye,	Voc. <i>Y</i> , or <i>O booillyn</i> , O eyes,
Abl. <i>Gyn booill</i> , without an eye.	Abl. <i>Gyn sooillyn</i> , without eyes.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Cass</i> , a foot,	Nom. <i>Cassyn</i> , feet,
Gen. <i>Ny casshey</i> , of the foot,	Gen. <i>Ny gassyn</i> , of the feet,

Dat.

Dat.	<i>Da 'n chafs</i> , to the foot,	Dat.	<i>Da ny cassyn</i> , to the feet,
Acc.	<i>Yn chafs</i> , the foot,	Acc.	<i>Ny cassyn</i> , the feet,
Voc.	<i>Y chafs</i> , O foot,	Voc.	<i>Y chassyn</i> , O feet,
Abl.	<i>Gyn chafs</i> , without a foot.	Abl.	<i>Gyn chassyn</i> , without feet.

Of the masculine gender :

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Thie</i> , an house,	Nom.	<i>Thieyn</i> , houses,
Gen.	<i>Yn thie</i> , of the house,	Gen.	<i>Ny dbieyn</i> , of the houses,
Dat.	<i>Da 'n thie</i> , to the house,	Dat.	<i>Da ny thieyn</i> , to the houses,
Acc.	<i>Yn thie</i> , the house,	Acc.	<i>Ny thieyn</i> , the houses,
Voc.	<i>Y</i> , or <i>O bie</i> , O house,	Voc.	<i>Y bieyn</i> , O houses,
Abl.	<i>Gyn thie</i> , without an house.	Abl.	<i>Gyn thieyn</i> , without houses.
Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Baase</i> , death,	Nom.	<i>Baaseyn</i> , deaths,
Gen.	<i>Yn vaaisb</i> , of death,	Gen.	<i>Ny maaseyn</i> , of the deaths,
Dat.	<i>Da 'n baase</i> , to the death,	Dat.	<i>Da ny baaseyn</i> , to the deaths,
Acc.	<i>Yn baase</i> , the death,	Acc.	<i>Ny baaseyn</i> , the deaths,
Voc.	<i>Y vaase</i> , O death,	Voc.	<i>Y vaaseyn</i> , O deaths,
Abl.	<i>Gyn vaase</i> , without death.	Abl.	<i>Gyn vaaseyn</i> , without, &c.

Some nouns of this declension transpose their final consonants in the genitive singular and plural number ; as,

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Bannish</i> , a wedding,	Nom.	<i>Ny bansbyn</i> , the weddings,
Gen.	<i>Ny banshey</i> , of a wedding.	Gen.	<i>Ny mansbyn</i> , of, &c.
Dat.	<i>Da 'n vannish</i> , to the wedding,	Dat.	<i>Da ny bansbyn</i> , to, &c.
Acc.	<i>Yn vannish</i> , the wedding,	Acc.	<i>Ny bansbyn</i> , the, &c.
Voc.	<i>Y vannish</i> , O wedding,	Voc.	<i>Y vansbyn</i> , O weddings,
Abl.	<i>Gyn vannish</i> , without a wedding.	Abl.	<i>Gyn vansbyn</i> , without, &c.

Nouns ending in *er*, *or*, *id*, *ys*, are of this declension ; and these nouns feminine :

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Ooig</i> , a pit,	Nom.	<i>Ny ooigyn</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Ny hooigey</i> , of, &c.	Gen.	<i>Ny hooigyn</i> .
Nom.	<i>Creg</i> , a rock,	Nom.	<i>Creggyn</i> , rocks,
Gen.	<i>Ny creggey</i> , of a rock.	Gen.	<i>Ny creggyn</i> .
Nom.	<i>Kiark</i> , a hen,	Nom.	<i>Kiarkyn</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Ny giark</i> , of the hen.	Gen.	<i>Ny giarkyn</i> .

And

And *toin*, G. *ny toaney*; *crossb*, an accident, *ny groshey*; *muir*, the sea, G. *ny marrey*; *muc*, a pig, G. *ny muigey*, &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension are such as admit of no change in the termination of the singular number; and the plural is formed by adding *agbyn* to the final consonant; and, if the noun ends in a vowel, the vowel is cast away, except it be a monosyllable, and then the vowel remains; as,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Caggey</i> (masc.) war,	Nom. <i>Caggagbyn</i> , wars,
Gen. <i>Yn chaggey</i> , of the war,	Gen. <i>Ny gaggagbyn</i> , of the wars,
Dat. <i>Da'n caggey</i> , to the war,	Dat. <i>Da ny caggagbyn</i> , to the wars,
Acc. <i>Yn caggey</i> , the war,	Acc. <i>Ny caggagbyn</i> , the wars,
Voc. <i>Y chaggey</i> , O war,	Voc. <i>Y chaggagbyn</i> , O wars,
Abl. <i>Gyn chaggey</i> , without, &c.	Abl. <i>Gyn chaggagbyn</i> , without, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Gloyr</i> (fem.) glory,	Nom. <i>Gloyragbyn</i> , glories,
Gen. <i>Ny ghloyr</i> , of the glory,	Gen. <i>Ny ghloyragbyn</i> , of, &c.
Dat. <i>Da'n ghloyr</i> , to the glory,	Dat. <i>Da ny gloyragbyn</i> , to, &c.
Acc. <i>Yn ghloyr</i> , the glory,	Acc. <i>Ny gloyragbyn</i> , the glories,
Voc. <i>Y ghloyr</i> , O glory,	Voc. <i>Y ghloyragbyn</i> , O glories,
Abl. <i>Gyn ghloyr</i> , without, &c.	Abl. <i>Gyn ghloyragbyn</i> , without, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Cruinney</i> , a globe,	Nom. <i>Cruinnagbyn</i> , globes,
Gen. <i>Ny cruinney</i> .	Gen. <i>Ny gruinnagbyn</i> , of, &c.

Of this declension are the following nouns: *cree*, a heart, *ree*, a king, *toirrey*, a furnace, *chengey*, a tongue, *pooar*, power, *obbyr*, work, *peccah*, fin, &c.

THIRD DECLENSION.

The third declension containeth nouns changeable in the cases of the singular number, and which form their plurals as the second declension.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Yn fourey</i> , summer,	Nom. <i>Souragbyn</i> , summers,
Gen. <i>Yn touree</i> , of summer,	Gen. <i>Ny fouragbyn</i> , of summers,
Dat. <i>Da'n tourey</i> , to the summer,	Dat. <i>Da ny fouragbyn</i> , to, &c.
Acc. <i>Yn tourey</i> , the summer,	Acc. <i>Ny fouragbyn</i> , the, &c.
Voc. <i>Y houre</i> , O summer,	Voc. <i>Y fouragbyn</i> , O, &c.
Abl. <i>Gyn bourey</i> , without, &c.	Abl. <i>Gyn fouragbyn</i> , without, &c.

Singular.

Singular.

Nom. *Moir*, a mother,
 Gen. *Ny mayrey*, of a mother,
 Dat. *Da 'n voir*, to the mother,
 Acc. *Yn voir*, the mother,
 Voc. *Y voir*, O mother,
 Abl. *Gyn voir*, without, &c.

Of this declension are,

Nom. *Braar*, a brother,
 Gen. *Y vraarey*, of a brother.

Singular.

Nom. *Shuyr*, a sister,
 Gen. *Ny shayrey*.

In the same manner are declined *geurey*, winter, G. *y gbeuree*, of winter; *cheer*, a country; G. *ny cheerey*, of a country, &c.

Of this declension are nouns wanting the plural number, also nouns of multitude singular, and are regularly declined; as,

Singular.

Nom. *Feill*, flesh,
 Gen. *Ny foalley*, of the flesh,
 Dat. *Da 'n eill*, to the flesh,
 Acc. *Yn eill*, the flesh,
 Voc. *O eill*, O flesh,
 Abl. *Gyn eill*, without flesh.

Plural.

Nom. *Moiragbyn*, mothers,
 Gen. *Ny moiragbyn*, of, &c.
 Dat. *Da ny moiragbyn*, to, &c.
 Acc. *Ny moiragbyn*, the, &c.
 Voc. *Y voiragbyn*, O, &c.
 Abl. *Gyn voiragbyn*, &c.

Nom. *Braaragbyn*, brothers,
 Gen. *Ny mraaragbyn*, &c.

Plural.

Nom. *Shuyragbyn*,
 Gen. *Ny shuyragbyn*.

Singular.

Nom. *Cloan*, children,
 Gen. *Ny glienney*, of children,
 Dat. *Da 'n chloan*, to the children,
 Acc. *Yn chloan*, the children,
 Voc. *Y chloan*, O children,
 Abl. *Gyn chloan*, without, &c.

Note here, that *cloan*, *maase*, *sleib*, vid. of the Numb. which apparently seem plural nouns, are only nouns of multitude singular, and declined with a singular article; for, we never say *ta ny maase cheet*, but *ta 'n maase cheet*, the cattle comes, *ta 'n sleib chaglym*, the people assembles, not *ta ny sleib chaglym*.

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declension ending in *agh* in the singular change *agh* into *ee* in the plural, and add the particle *yn*; as,

Singular.

Nom. *Cagliagh*, a boundary,
 Gen. *Yn chagliagh*, of the, &c.
 Dat. *Da 'n cagl:agh*, to the, &c.
 Acc. *Yn cagliagh*, the, &c.

Plural.

Nom. *Cagleeyn*, boundaries,
 Gen. *Ny gagleeyn*, of the, &c.
 Dat. *Da ny cagleeyn*, to the, &c.
 Acc. *Ny cagleeyn*, the, &c.

Voc.

Voc. *Y chagliagh*, O boundary,
Abl. *Gyn chagliagh*, without, &c.

Voc. *Y chagleeyn*, O, &c.
Abl. *Gyn cagleeyn*, without, &c.

Of this declension are *claddagh*, &c.

Some nouns of this declension, to avoid the hiatus, receive the consonant *n*; as,
Singular. Plural.

Nom. *Raantagh*, a bail,

Nom. *Raanteenyn*, bails,

Gen. *Yn raantagh*, of a bail.

Gen. *Ny raanteenyn*, of the bails.

Some nouns of this declension, ending in vowels in the singular number, form their plural by adding *nyn* to the termination; as,

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *Cliwe*, a sword,

Nom. *Cliwenyn*, swords,

Gen. *Yn cliwe*, of a sword.

Gen. *Ny gliwenyn*, of the, &c.

So are *jagbee*, tythe; *briw*, a judge, &c. declined.

Some nouns of this declension form their plurals from the genitive singular, and transpose the final consonant; as,

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *Annym*, a foul,

Nom. *Anmeenyn*, fouls,

Gen. *Ny hanmey*, of the foul.

Gen. *Ny hanmeenyn*, of the fouls.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *Keeill*, a church,

Nom. *Kialteenyn*, churches,

Gen. *Ny killagh*, of the church.

Gen. *Ny gialteenyn*, of the, &c.

And some instead of *n* admit of *t* in their plural; as, *moainee*, a turbery, *lheenae*, a meadow, *blein*, &c.

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *Blein*, a year,

Nom. *Bleeantyn*, years,

Gen. *Ny bleeaney*, of a year.

Gen. *Ny mleeantyn*, of the years.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

A, o, u, being broad vowels, are used promiscuously in general, but in monosyllable nouns the plural number follows the genitive singular; as,

Singular.

Plural.

Nom. *Doarn*, a fist or hand (shut),

Nom. *Duirn*, hands,

Gen. *Ny duirn*, of a fist or hand,

Gen. *Ny ghuirn*, of hands,

Dat. *Da'n doarn*, to the hand,

Dat. *Dy ny duirn*, to the hands,

Acc. *Yn doarn*, the hand,

Acc. *Ny duirn*, the hands,

Voc. *Y gboarn*, O hand,

Voc. *Y ghuirn*, O hands,

Abl. *Gyn doarn*, without, &c.

Abl. *Gyn duirn*, without hands.

D

Singular.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Cron</i> , a mast,	Nom. <i>Ny cruin</i> , masts,
Gen. <i>Y chruin</i> , of the mast,	Gen. <i>Ny gruin</i> , of the masts,
Dat. <i>Da'n chron</i> , to the mast.	Dat. <i>Da ny cruin</i> , to the masts,
Acc. <i>Yn cron</i> , the mast,	Acc. <i>Ny cruin</i> , the masts,
Voc. <i>Y chron</i> , O mast,	Voc. <i>Y chruin</i> , O masts,
Abl. <i>Gyn chron</i> , without a mast.	Abl. <i>Gyn cruin</i> , without, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Kione</i> , a head,	Nom. <i>Ny king</i> , heads,
Gen. <i>Y ching</i> , of a head.	Gen. <i>Ny ging</i> , of the heads.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Booa</i> , a cow,	Nom. <i>Ny baa</i> , cows,
Gen. <i>Ny baa</i> , of the cow.	Gen. <i>Ny maa</i> , of the cows.

Some monosyllables of this declension follow not their genitive, but change *a* into *e*; as,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Mac</i> , a son,	Nom. <i>Ny mee</i> , sons,
Gen. <i>Yn vac</i> , of a son.	Gen. <i>Ny mec</i> , of the sons.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Fer</i> , a man,	Nom. <i>Fir</i> , men,
Gen. <i>Yn er</i> , of the man.	Gen. <i>Ny vir</i> , of the men.

O, in monosyllables, is changed into the diphthong *ui*; as,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Bolg</i> , a belly,	Nom. <i>Ny builg</i> , bellies,
Gen. <i>Yn volg</i> , of a belly.	Gen. <i>Ny muilg</i> , of bellies.

In this manner are declined *molt*, *stoyl*, *cront*, &c. &c.

Some polysyllable nouns also form the plural from the genitive case singular, and are of the fifth declension; as,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Kellagh</i> , a cock,	Nom. <i>Ny kellee</i> , cocks,
Gen. <i>Y chellee</i> , of the cock,	Gen. <i>Ny gellee</i> , of the cocks,
Dat. <i>Da'n kellagh</i> , to the cock,	Dat. <i>Da ny kellee</i> , to the cocks,
Acc. <i>Yn kellagh</i> , the cock,	Acc. <i>Ny kellee</i> , the cocks,
Voc. <i>Y chellagh</i> , O cock,	Voc. <i>Y chellee</i> , O cocks,
Abl. <i>Gyn chellagh</i> , without, &c.	Abl. <i>Gyn kellee</i> , without cocks.

Singular.

Singular.
 Nom. *Guiy*, a goose,
 Gen. *Ny guoe*, of a goose.
 Nom. *Moddey*, a dog,
 Gen. *Y vodde*, of a dog.

Plural.
 Nom. *Ny guoe*, the geese,
 Gen. *Ny ghuee*, of the geese.
 Nom. *Ny moddee*, dogs,
 Gen. *Ny moddee*, of dogs.

Keyrrey, a sheep, &c. are of this declension, and thus declined :

Singular.
 Nom. *Keyrrey*, a sheep,
 Gen. *Ny geyrragh*, of a sheep,
 Dat. *Da 'n cheyrrey*, to the sheep,
 Acc. *Yn cheyrrey*, the sheep,
 Voc. *Y cheyrrey*, O sheep,
 Abl. *Gyn cheyrrey*, without, &c.

Plural.
 Nom. *Ny kirree*, sheep,
 Gen. *Ny girree*, of the sheep,
 Dat. *Da ny kirree*, to, &c.
 Acc. *Ny kirree*, the sheep,
 Voc. *Y chirree*, O sheep,
 Abl. *Gyn kirree*, without, &c.

Adjectives sometimes become substantives, and are of this declension ; as, *berchagh*, a rich man ; *kimmagh*, a criminal ; *peccagh*, a sinner, &c. Pl. *berchee*, *kimmee*, *peccée*.

CHAP. X.

OF A NOUN ADJECTIVE.

AN adjective is a word joined to a substantive, to express its *quality* ; therefore, adjectives very properly follow their substantives in the Manks.

Adjectives may be formed from the genitive case of the nouns they derive from ; as, *fourey*, summer, G. *y touree*, of summer ; *geurey*, winter, G. *y gheuree*, of winter. Thus, *earish bouree*, summer weather ; *earish gheuree*, winter weather. V Prep.

The variation of adjectives is two-fold ; of the gender and of the number.

The variation of the gender is that by which masculines become feminines ; and this is effected by changing only the radical or initial consonant (if mutable) into its soft or secondary mute, as the following scheme will clearly elucidate.

	Masculine.		Feminine.
Doo-inney,	Bing, shrill,	Ben.	Ving,
	Greeney, wife,		Chreeney,
	Dunnal, brave,		Ghunnal,
	Gennal, merry,		Ghennal,
	Fesh, proper,		Fesh,
	Kiart, just,		Chiart,
	Moyrnagh, proud,		Voyrnagh,
	Paagh, thirsty,		Phaagh,
	Quaagh, strange.		Whuaagh.

The plurals of adjectives are formed of singular masculines, without any change in their radical initials; as, *inneen vie*, a good girl, Pl. *inneenyn mie*; *eddin ghen-nal*, a merry countenance, Pl. *eddinyn gennal*.

When the substantive is not expressed but understood, the adjectives often change their plural termination, or, in fact become substantives; as,

First, by adding only to the singular termination, which addition is generally *ee*; as, *fer niartal*, a strong man, Pl. *ny niartallee*, the strong (men).

Secondly, by changing the singular termination *agh* into *ee*; as, *berchagh*, rich, Pl. *ny berchee*, the rich:

Or, thirdly, by adding another vowel to the ultimate vowel of the singular without any addition; as, *doal*, blind, Pl. *ny doail*, the blind.

Sometimes the vowel *a* of the singular number is in the plural changed into *e*; as, *marroo*, dead, Pl. *ny merroo*, the dead.

Yet here I must observe, contrary to the received opinion of several of my countrymen, whose judgement I much value and esteem, that we have *plural adjectives*—adjectives of the plural number, that are distinguished from singulars by their termination. The following examples will prove the best argument.

Adjectives, whose singulars terminate in *agh*, in their plurals change *agh* into *ee*; as,

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. <i>Fer ynsagh</i> , a teacher, or teaching man,	Nom. <i>Ny fir ynsee</i> , teachers, or [teaching men.]
Gen. <i>Yn er-ynsagh</i> , of a teacher, &c.	Gen. <i>Ny vir ynsee</i> ,
Dat. <i>Da'n fer-ynsagh</i> ,	Dat. <i>Da ny fir ynsee</i> ,
Acc. <i>Yn fer ynsagh</i> ,	Acc. <i>Ny fir ynsee</i> ,
&c.	Voc. <i>O ir ynsee</i> ,
	Abl. <i>Gyn fir ynsee</i> .

Singular.

Singular.		Plural.	
	<i>Fer kialgagh</i> , a crafty man,		<i>Fir chialgee</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Yn er kialgagh</i> ,	Gen.	<i>Ny vir chialgee</i> ,
Dat.	<i>Da'n fer kialgagh</i> ,	Dat.	<i>Da ny fir chialgee</i> ,
	&c.		&c.
	<i>Tbie jaagbagh</i> , a smoky house,		<i>Ny thieyn jaagbee</i> ,
Gen.	&c.	Gen.	<i>Ny dbieyn jaagbee</i> ,
			&c.

The most general termination of plural adjectives is *ey*, which is added to the final consonant; as,

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>Dooiney mooar</i> , a great man,	Nom.	<i>Deiney mooarey</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Yn dooinney mooar</i> , of a, &c.	Gen.	<i>Ny gheiney mooarey</i> , &c.
Nom.	<i>Ben seyr</i> , a rich woman,		<i>Mraane seyrey</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Ny mrieh seyr</i> , of a rich, &c.	Gen.	<i>Ny mraane seyrey</i> .
Nom.	<i>Magher glafs</i> , a green field,		<i>Magheryn glasssey</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Yn vagher glafs</i> , of the green, &c.	Gen.	<i>Ny magheryn</i> , &c.
Nom.	<i>Keyrrey vane</i> , a white sheep,		<i>Kirree vaney</i> ,
Gen.	<i>Ny geyragh vane</i> .	Gen.	<i>Ny girree vaney</i> .

Many adjectives want the plural number; as, *mie*, good; *sie*, bad; *aalin*, fair; *glen*, pure; *crauee*, holy; *eam*, crooked; and such like.

Cardinal numbers have no plural when put in apposition or composition with their substantives, though their substantives at the same time may be either singulars or plurals; as, *troor*, three; *kiare*, four, &c. and *tbie*, an house: *tbree thieyn kiare thieyn*; nor when set alone, or substantively, have they plurals; as we say, *ta'n chiare*, the four, not *ta ny kiare*; *ta'n whueig*, the five, not *ta ny queig*.

Ordinals have no plural number.

CHAP. XI.

THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

IN the Manks there are but two degrees of comparison, viz. the positive, or low degree, and the superlative, or highest degree; as, *aalin*, fair, *s'aalin*, fairest; Pos. *Yn fer graney*, the ugly man; Sup. *yn fer s' graney*, the ugliest man. But in this

this superlative is included the English comparative degree also; as, *s' aalin* may be Englished, fairer; and *s' graney*, uglier.

The superlative is formed of its positive by adding *s'* (a contraction of the word *smoo*, more, or most) to the initial of its singular masculines; as, *pooaral*, powerful; Sup. *s' pooaral*, more, or most powerful.

Between the comparatives, or words or persons compared, is commonly placed the comparative conjunction *na*, answering to the ante-comparative conjunction *ny*; as, *ta moddey bio ny share na lion marroo*, a live dog is better than a dead lion.

As the positive degree is a weak noun adjective, it undergoes those changes of gender that nouns adjective are subject to; but the superlative alters not, but is always expressed in its singular masculine; as, *yn ven ghennal*, the merry woman; Sup. *yn ven s' gennal*, the merriest woman.

Monosyllables that begin and end with a consonant have always the syllable *ey* added to them in the superlative degree; as, Pos. *boght*, poor; Sup. *s' boghtey*, poorest.

Poly syllables ending in *agh* commonly change *agh* into *ee*; as, Pos. *agglagh*, horrid, Sup. *s' agglee*, most horrid; Pos. *kiaralagh*, careful, Sup. *s' kiaralee*, most careful.

Positives having *oa* and *io* change them into *e*; as, *moal*, feeble, Sup. *s' melley*, most feeble; Pos. *chion*, tight, Sup. *s' chenney*, tightest:

Having *o* and *ia* make *i*; as, *trome*, heavy, Sup. *s' trimmey*, heaviest; *gial*, white, Sup. *s' gilley*, whitest:

Having *au* make *iu*; as, *roauyr*, fat, Sup. *s' riurey*, fattest; *liauyr*, long, Sup. *s' liurey*, longest.

These following are anomalous, or irregular comparisons.

Positive.	Comp. and Sup.
<i>Mie</i> , good,	<i>Share</i> , better, or best.
<i>Olk</i> , bad,	<i>Smesssey</i> , worse, or worst.
<i>Beg</i> , or <i>beggan</i> , little,	<i>Sloo</i> , less, or least.
<i>Mooar</i> , great,	<i>S' moo</i> , greater, or greatest.
<i>Ymmoae</i> , many,	<i>S' thee</i> , more, or most.
<i>Faggys</i> , near,	<i>S' nieffsey</i> , nearer, or nearest.
<i>Lbean</i> , broad,	<i>S' lhea</i> , broader, or broadest.
<i>Aeg</i> , young,	<i>S' aa</i> , younger, or youngest.
<i>Foddey</i> , far, distant,	<i>S' odjey</i> , farther, or farthest.

Which variations run through all the European languages, as depending on the Celtic; and not from the caprice of custom, as Mr. Louth imagines. See Eng. Gr. p. 26. The

The Manks language, besides the degrees of comparison already mentioned, has a sort of comparison which imports sometimes *equality*, sometimes *admiration*, and may be explained in English by *as, so, how*; as, *cha aalin as esbyn*, as fair as he; *s' mie lbiam shen dy jarroo!* how pleasing is it to me! *s' banglaneagh y peccagh!* how prolific is man! *s' mooar lbiam eh!* how I begrudge it! It is formed of the positive, by prefixing the contraction *s'* according to the rules of the superlative degree.

C H A P. XII.

OF THE PRONOUNS.

OF the pronouns some are personals; as, *mee*, I, *shin*, we; *oo*, thou, *shiu*, ye; *eh*, he, or it, *ee*, she; *ad*, they; or when any emphasis is expressed—*mish* for *mee*, *ufs* for *oo*, *eshyn* for *eh*, *ish* for *ee*.

Some are demonstratives; as, *shob*, this, *shen*, that, *shid*, that there, or yonder.

Some are relatives; as, *quoi*, who, *cre*, or *que*, what.

Some are possessives; as, *my*, mine, *dty*, thine, *e*, his, or hers.

Some are interrogatives; as, *quoi*, who, *cre*, or *que*, what, *kys*, or *quis*, how.

Some are derivatives; as, *mish*, *meehene*; *ufs*, *ookene*; *ish*, *eehene*.

Pronouns are compounded with prepositions; as, *orrym*, upon *mee*; *ort*, upon thee; *er*, upon him; *lbiam*, with me; *lbiam*, with thee; *lesb*, with him; &c. &c.* These are peculiar to our language, and are called pronominal participles, by the assistance of which, and the auxiliary verb, *ta mee* to be, annexed to the substantive, all possessive parts of speech are expressed. See Conf. of prepositions.

First, of the PERSONAL PRONOUNS and their DERIVATIVES.

Personal pronouns are three; *mee*, I, *oo*, thou, *eh*, he, and *ee*, she, and thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.	
Mee, I.			
Nom.	<i>Mee</i> , I,	Nom.	<i>Shin</i> , main, or <i>mayd</i> , we,
Gen.	<i>My</i> , or <i>aym</i> , of me,	Gen.	<i>Ain</i> , of us, or our,

* The ingenious and learned author of the *Essay on the Antiquity of the Irish Language*, treating of these pronouns, has these words: "The Orientalist will find a surprising affinity between these eognomina and the Hebrew *li, lo, lah*, &c. *olli, ollort, lionn*, &c. the Persian *aura*, &c. &c.; and they are certainly of the same root,

Dat. *Dou, hym, rhym*, to me,

Acc. *Mee*, me,

Voc. caret.

Abl. *Voym*, from me.

Dat. *Dooïn, hooïn, rooïn*, to us,

Acc. *Shin*, us,

Voc.

Abl. *Voïn*, from us.

Oo, thou

Singular.

Nom. *Oo*, thou,

Gen. *Dty*, or *ayd*, of thee, or thine,

Dat. *Dbyt, rbyt, bood*, to thee,

Acc. *Oo*, thee,

Voc. *Oo*, thou,

Abl. *Void*, from thee.

Plural.

Nom. *Shiu*, you, or ye,

Gen. *Eu*, of you, or your,

Dat. *Diu, hiu, riu*, to you,

Acc. *Shiu*, you,

Voc. *Shiu*, you,

Abl. *Veue*, from you.

Ek, he.

Singular.

Nom. *Ek*, he, or it,

Gen. *E*, or *echey*, of him, or it,

Dat. *Da, rish, buggey*, to him, or it,

Acc. *Ek*, him, or it,

Voc. caret.

Abl. *Voish*, or *veih*, from him, or it.

Plural.

Nom. *Aä*, they,

Gen. *Oc*, of them,

Dat. *Daue, roo, huc*, to them,

Acc. *Ad*, them,

Voc. caret.

Abl. *Voue*, from them.

Ee, she.

Singular.

Nom. *Ee*, she,

Gen. *E*, or *eck*, of her, or hers,

Dat. *J'ee, r'ee, huic*, to her,

Acc. *Ee*, her,

Voc. caret.

Abl. *Voee*, from her.

Plural.

Nom. *Ad*, &c. like *eh*.

Hene, self, or *alone*, expressing emphasis and apposition, may be added to the pronouns personal; thus, *mee-hene*, I myself; and so throughout, except when it is added to *aym, hym, rhym, voym*; and then *h* is changed into *p*; as, *aympene, bympene*, &c.

Isb in the feminine, and *eshyn* in the masculine, are emphatical pronouns, and used in composition; as, *ecksh*, hers, *echeyshyn*, his, or of him.

Mish, shynyn; aym's, aynyn; dooys, hym's; dooinyn, hooïnyn, &c.; uss, shiuisb; ayd's, euish; dbyt's, rbyt's, &c. esbyn, isb; echeyshyn, ecksh; dasyn, jeeish, &c.; are used when

when particular persons or things are set in opposition to one another, or when property is signified; as, *shob yn lioar* aym; *cha nee yn lioar* echeyfyn; this is *my* book, not *his*. *Cur dooys eb*, *cha nee* dafyn, give it to *me*, not to *him*. Otherwise it would be, *cur dou eb*, &c.

2. DEMONSTRATIVES.

Shob, *shen*, *shid*, are common, undeclinable, and all of the third person; *cre shob*, what's this? *cre shen*, what's that? *cre shid*, what's yonder, or there?

3. RELATIVES.

Quoi, who, *cre*, what, are common. Relatives are generally understood and not expressed in Manks.

4. THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

My, mine, or my.

My is of both genders; and, when it comes before a vowel, *y* is cast away, and *m'* only expressed; as, *m' annym*, my soul, for *my annym*.

Dty, thine, or thy.

Dty of both genders, and by apostrophe *dt'*; as *dt' ennal*, thy breath, for *dty ennal*.

E, his, her, or its.

The gender of the possessive pronoun *e* is determined only by the initial letter of the following substantive; aspirated after *e* masc.; as, *e ghoo*, his word, *e booill*, his eye; but remaining unaltered after *e* fem.; as, *e goo*, her word, *e sooill*, her eye. It also doubles in expression the initial consonant of the following noun, when it comes before substantives beginning with *l*, *n*, *r*. The same rule holds in the Spanish, Welsh, and Irish.

Nyn, our, your, their, of all genders and the plural number, used indiscriminately with substantives of both numbers; as, *nyn dhie*, our house, Pl. *nyn dhielyn*.

5. INTERROGATIVES.

Quoi, who, what man or person.

Cre, what, what thing.

They are of all genders and numbers.

They are not always interrogatives, but are sometimes indefinites, especially when attended with *erbee*, any; as, *quoi-erbee nee shob*, whosoever doth this; *quoi-erbee nee eb*, whosoever doth it; *cree-erbee te*, or rather *t'eh*, whatever it be.

C H A P. XIII.

OF A VERB.

THERE are four sorts of verbs, *viz.* the active and passive, the auxiliary and impersonal.

The Manks verbs are for the most part formed of substantives of the same signification with them; as, *ynsagh*, learning, *t'eh gynsagh*, he learns; *coayl*, loss, *t'eh coayl*, he loses.

They have properly but three tenses, the present, past, and future; the rest are formed by the help of auxiliaries.

THE FORMING OF A REGULAR VERB ACTIVE.

The indicative mood present tense is always formed of the participle of the present tense and the auxiliary verb *ta mee*, to be. And indeed all the other tenses are frequently used in the participles only, particularly in discourse, joined with the auxiliary *ta mee*; as,

REGULAR VERBS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ta mee coayl, I lose, or, am losing,
T'ou coayl, thou lovest, or, art losing,
T'eh coayl, he loseth, or, is losing.

Plural.

Ta shin coayl, we lose, or, are losing,
Ta shiu coayl, ye lose, or, are losing,
T'ad coayl, they lose, &c.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

Chaill mee, I did lose,
Chaill oo, thou lost, or, didst lose,
Chaill eh, he lost.

Plural.

Chaill shin, we lost, or, did lose,
Chaill shiu, ye lost, or, did lose,
Chaill ad, they lost, &c.

Or,

Va mee coayl, I lost, or, was losing,
V'ou coayl, thou lost, or, was losing,
V'eh coayl, he was losing.

Va shin coayl, we were losing,
Va shiu coayl, ye were losing,
V' ad coayl, they were losing.

This tense may be conjugated, by the help of the verb *ren*, from the irregular verb *jannoo*, to do; as,

Singular.

Singular.

Ren mee coayl, I lost, or, did lose,
Ren oo coayl, thou did lose,
Ren eb coayl, he, &c.

Plural.

Ren shin coayl, we lost, &c.
Ren shiu coayl, ye lost, &c.
Ren ad coayl, they lost, or, did lose.

Preterperfect.

Singular.

Ta mee er choayl, I have lost,
T'ou er choayl, thou hast lost,
T'eb er choayl, he hath lost.

Plural.

Ta shin er choayl, we have lost,
Ta shiu er choayl, ye have lost,
T'ad er choayl, they have lost.

Preterpluperfect.

Va mee er choayl, I had lost,
V'ou er choayl, thou hadst lost,
V'eb er choayl, he had lost,

Va shin er choayl, we had lost,
Va shiu er choayl, ye had lost,
V'ad er choayl, they had lost.

Future Tense.

Cailleym, I shall, or, will lose,
Caillee oo, thou shalt, or, wilt lose,
Caillee eb, he shall, or, will lose.

Caillee mayd, or *shin*, we, &c.
Caillee shiu, ye shall, or, will lose,
Caillee ad, they shall, or, will lose.

When a relative is either expressed or understood, the persons of the future tense terminate in *ys*, and the nominative case is always set before the verb; as, *mish loayrys rish*, I am he that will speak to him; *ufs screeuys buggey*, thou art he that shall write to him; *eshyn cbaillys*, he who shall lose.

If the verb begin with a mutable consonant, then shall it always be aspirated; as, *yn fer cbaillys*, the man that shall lose; *yn ven vlieaunys*, &c. *ny deiney ghuinnys*, the men that shall wound. Which termination is common to both numbers.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Caill, lose thou.

Caill-jee, lose ye.

The third person of the imperative mood might, perhaps, be supplied from the future tense of the indicative; *caillee eb*, Pl. *caillee ad*.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The subjunctive mood may be formed of auxiliaries and the verb compound substantive *foddym*, to be able, with any change in the verb; as,

Present Tense.

Singular.

Foddym coayll, I may lose,
Foddee oo coayl, thou mayest lose,
Foddee eb coayll, he may lose.

Plural.

Foddee shin, or, *mayd coayl*, we may, &c.
Foddee shiu coayl, ye may lose,
Foddee ad coayl, they may lose.

But this manner of formation is periphrastical; and, as the present tense of the subjunctive mood is never used but after the adverbs *dy* and *ny*, that and if, like the French *que*, that, the following seems to be the original and truest mode of formation.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dy gaillyn</i> , that I lose,	<i>Dy gaill mayd</i> , or, <i>shin</i> , that we, &c.
<i>Dy gaill oo</i> , that thou lose,	<i>Dy gaill shiu</i> , that ye lose,
<i>Dy gaill eh</i> , that he lose.	<i>Dy gaill ad</i> , that they lose.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Chaillin</i> , I might, should, would, or, could lose,	<i>Chaillagh shin</i> , we might, &c.
<i>Chaillagh oo</i> , thou mightest, &c. lose,	<i>Chaillagh shiu</i> , ye might, &c.
<i>Chaillagh eh</i> , he might, &c. lose.	<i>Chaillagh ad</i> , they might, &c.

Periphrastical Formation.

<i>Tinnyn coayl</i> , I might, &c. lose,	<i>Tinnagh shin coayl</i> , we, &c.
<i>Tinnagh oo coayl</i> , thou mightest, &c.	<i>Tinnagh shiu coayl</i> , ye, &c.
<i>Tinnagh eh coayl</i> , he might, &c.	<i>Tinnagh ad coayl</i> , they, &c.

This tense may be declined with *lbisin*, I should, or, ought, and *oddin*, I might, in the same manner.

Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

<i>Veign er choayl</i> , I had lost, or might have lost,	<i>Veagh shin er choayl</i> , we, &c.
<i>Veagh oo er choayl</i> , thou hadst lost, or, &c.	<i>Veagh shiu er choayl</i> , ye, &c.
<i>Veagh eh er choayl</i> , he had lost, or, &c.	<i>Veagh ad er choayl</i> , they, &c.

Future Tense.

This tense is formed as the present tense regular of the subjunctive mood.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

The infinitive mood is known commonly by the sign *to*, or by its following another verb in the same sentence without any nominative case between. And, though the verb stand unvaried as to itself, yet doth it admit of three tenses, *viz.* the present, the preter, and preterpluperfect tenses; as,

Present. *Dy choayl*, to lose.

Preter. *T'ou gobbal dy vel mee er choayl eh*, thou deniest that I have lost it.

Preterplu. *Dob oo dy row mee er choayl*, thou deniedst that I had lost.

PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES.

Par. present. *Coayl*, losing.

The participles of the preter and future tenses are formed by prefixing the particle *er*, after, to the preter; and *er-chee*, about, to the future.

Part. preter. *Er choayl*, having lost.

Fut. *Er-chee coayl*, about to lose.

Supine. *Caillit*, lost.

The supines end in *t* or *it*, which form the participle of the passive voice, and which, with the auxiliary verb *ta mee*, to be, go through all the tenses; as, *ta mee coayl* (active), I lose; *ta mee caillit* (passive), I am lost.

In the conjugation of verbs, a negative much alters the initials; and, therefore, to every verb here conjugated the affirmatives and negatives follow.

The negative to the indicative and subjunctive moods is *cha*, not; and to the imperative, *ny*, not; as, *cha gaillym*, I will not lose; *ny caill*, lose thou not; *cha gaillin*, I would not lose.

Interrog. *Chaill oo?* Did you lose?

Nagh chaill oo? Did you not lose?

Affirm. *Chaill mee*, I did lose.

Negat. *Cha chaill mee*, I did not lose.

Ny caill, lose not.

Screeu, to write; or, writing.

Preter.

Singular.

Screeu-mee, I wrote,

Screeu oo, thou didst write,

Screeu eh, he wrote.

Plural.

Screeu shin, we wrote,

Screeu shiu, ye wrote,

Screeu ad, they wrote.

Future.

Screeu-ym, I shall, or, will write,

Screeuee oo, thou shalt, &c. write,

Screeuee eh, he shall, or, will, &c.

Screeuee shin, we shall, &c. write,

Screeuee shiu, ye shall, &c. write,

Screeuee ad, they shall, &c. write.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Screeu, write thou.

Screeu-jee, write ye.

SUB-

A GRAMMAR OF

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Singular.

Screeuin, I might, or, could write,
Screeuagh oo, thou mightest, &c.
Screeuagh eb, he might, &c.

Plural.

Screeuagh shin, we might, &c.
Screeuagh shiu, ye might, &c.
Screeuagh ad, they might, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy screeu*, to write.

Supine. *Screeut*, written.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Screeu*, writing. Preter. *Er-screeu*, after writing, having written.
 Fut. *Er-chee screeu*, about to write.

Interrog. *Screeu oo?* Did you write?

Nagh screeu oo huggey? Did you not write to him?

Affirm. *Screeu mee*, I did write.

Screeuym, I will write.

Negat. *Cba screeu me*, I did not write.

Ny screeu, do not write.

Giu, to drink; or, drinking.

Preter.

Singular.

Diu mee, I drank,
Diu oo, thou drankest,
Diu eb, he drank.

Plural.

Diu shin, we drank,
Diu shiu, ye drank,
Diu ad, they drank.

Future.

Iu-ym, I shall, or, will drink,
Iuee oo, thou shalt, or, wilt drink,
Iuee eb, he shall, or, will drink.

Iuee mayd, or, *shin*, we shall, &c.

Iuee shiu, ye shall, or, will, &c.

Iuee ad, they shall, or, will drink.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Iu, drink thou.

Iu-jee, drink ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Iuin, I could drink,

Iuagh oo, thou mightest, or, couldst drink, *Iuagh shin*, we might, &c.

Iuagh eb, he might, &c. *Iuagh shiu*, ye might, &c.

Iuagh ad, they might, &c.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy iu*, to drink.

Supine. *Iut*, drank.

PARTICIPLES.

Pref. *Giu*, drinking. Preter. *Er n' iu*, having drank. Fut. *Er-chee giu*, about to drink.

Interrog. *Diu oo?* Did you drink?

Nagb diu oo? Did you not drink? *Cre iuys oo?* What will you drink?

Affirm. *D'iu mee*, I drank.

Iu-ym, I will drink.

Negat. *Chq diu mee*, I did not drink.

Cha n' iu-ym, I will not drink.

Ny iu, drink not.

Ginsh, to tell; or, telling.

Preter.

Singular.

Dinsh mee, I told,

Dinsh oo, thou, &c.

Dinsh eh, he, &c.

Plural.

Dinsh shin, we told,

Dinsh shiu, ye told,

Dinsh ad, they told.

Future.

Inskym, I shall, or, will tell,

Inshee oo, thou shalt, or, wilt tell,

Inshee eh, he shall, or, will tell.

Inshee mayd, we shall, or, will, &c.

Inshee shiu, ye shall, &c.

Inshee ad, they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Insh, tell thou.

Insh-jee, tell ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Inshin, I might, or, could tell,

Inshagh oo, thou mightest, &c.

Inshagh eh, he might, or, &c.

Inshagh shin, we might, &c.

Inshagh shiu, ye, &c.

Inshagh ad, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy insh*, to tell.

Supine. *Inshit*, told.

PAR-

A GRAMMAR OF

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. *Ginsb*, telling. Preter. *Er n' insb*, having told. Future. *Er-chee n' insb*, about to tell.

Interrog. *Quoi dinsb dbyt?* Did he not tell thee?
Nagh dinsb eb dbyt? Did he not tell thee?
 Affirm. *Dinsb Juan dou*, John told me.
 Negat. *Cha dinsb eb dbyt*, he did not tell thee.
Cha n' insbym dbyt, I will not tell thee.

Gimmeeaght, to go; or, going to depart.

Singular.

Dimmee mee, I went, or, did go,
Dimmee oo, thou wentest,
Dimmee eb, he went.

Plural.

Dimmee shin, we went,
Dimmee shiu, ye went,
Dimmee ad, they went.

Future.

Immeeym, I shall, or, will go,
Immee oo, thou shalt, &c.
Immee eb, he shall, &c.

Immee mayd, we shall, or, will go,
Immee shiu, ye shall, &c.
Immee ad, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Immee, go.

Immee-je, go ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Immeein, I might, or, could go,
Immagb oo, thou, &c.
Immagb eb, he might, &c.

Immagb shin, we might, or, could go,
Immagb shiu, ye might, &c.
Immagb ad, they might, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy immeeaght*, to go.

Supine. *Immit*, gone.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Gimmeeaght*, going. Preter. *Er n'immeeaght*, having gone. Fut. *Er-chee gimmeaght*, about to go.

Interrog. *Vel oo gimmeaght?* Are you going?
Nagh n'immee oo? Will you not go?

Affirm. *Ta mee gimmeaght*, I am going.

Negat.

Negat. *Cha n' immeeym*, I will not go.

Cha n' immayd, we will not go.

Kionnaghey, to buy; or, buying.

Preter.

Chionnee mee, I bought, or did buy,

Chionnee oo, thou boughtest, &c.

Chionnee eh, he bought, &c.

Chionnee shin, we bought, &c.

Chionnee shiu, ye bought, &c.

Chionnee ad, they bought, &c.

Future.

Kionnee-ym, I shall, or will buy,

Kionnee oo, thou shalt, &c.

Kionnee eh, he shall, or will, &c.

Kionnee mayd, we shall, &c.

Kionnee shiu, ye shall, &c.

Kionnee ad, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Kionnee, buy.

Kionnee-jee, buy ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Chionneein, I might, or could buy,

Chionnagh oo, thou mightest, &c.

Chionnagh eh, he, &c.

Chionnagh shin, we might, &c.

Chionnagh shiu, ye, &c.

Chionnagh ad, they might, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy chionnaghey*, to buy.

Supine. *Kionnit*, bought.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Kionnaghey*, buying. Preter. *Er-chionnaghey*, having bought. Future,

Er-chee kionnaghey, about to buy.

Gymmyrkey, to bear, or carry, or behave.

Preter.

Dymmyrk mee, I bore,

Dymmyrk oo, thou, &c.

Dymmyrk eh, he, &c.

Dymmyrk shin, we bore,

Dymmyrk shiu, ye bore,

Dymmyrk ad, they bore.

Future.

Ymmyrk-ym, I shall, or will bear,

Ymmyrkee oo, thou shalt, &c.

Ymmyrkee eh, he shall, &c.

Ymmyrkee mayd, or *shin*, we will, &c.

Ymmyrkee shiu, ye shall, &c.

Ymmyrkee ad, they shall, &c.

A GRAMMAR OF

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ymmyrk, bear.*Ymmyrk-jee*, bear ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Preter.**Ymmyrkin*, I might, or could bear,*Ymmyrkagh shin*, we might, or, &c.*Ymmyrkagh oo*, thou, &c.*Ymmyrkagh shiu*, ye might, &c.*Ymmyrkagh eh*, he, &c.*Ymmyrkagh ad*, they might, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy ymmyrkey*, to bear.Supine. *Ymmyrkit*, borne.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Gymmyrkey*, bearing. Preter. *Er n'yymmyrkey*, having borne. Future;
Er-chee gymmyrkey, about to bear.*Goaill*, to take; or, taking.*Preter.*

Singular.

Ghow mee, I took, or did take,*Ghow oo*, thou didst take,*Ghow eh*, he did take.

Plural.

Ghow shin, we took,*Ghow shiu*, ye took,*Ghow ad*, they took.*Future.**Gow-ym*, or *goym*, I shall, or will take,*Gowee mayd*, we shall, or will, &c.*Gowee oo*, thou shalt, or wilt take,*Gowee shiu*, ye shall, &c.*Gowee eh*, he shall, or will take.*Gowee ad*, they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Gow, take.*Gow-jee*, take ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Preter.**Ghoïn*, I might, or could take,*Ghoghe, mayd, or shin*, we might, &c.*Ghoghe oo*, thou mightest, &c.*Ghoghe shiu*, ye might, &c.*Ghoghe eh*, he might, &c.*Ghoghe ad*, they might, &c.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy ghoaill*, to take.

Supine. *Goit*, taken.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Goaill*, taking. Preter. *Er ghoaill*, having taken. Future. *Er-chee goaill*, about to take.

Many nouns, betokening the passions of the mind and body, are conjugated with the verb substantive *ta mee*, to be, put for *have*, as the verb *sum* for *habeo* in Latin.

EXAMPLES.

Fys, knowledge.

Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Ta fys aym, I know, or I have knowledge,

Ta fys ain, we know,

Ta fys ayd, thou knowest, or, &c.

Ta fys eu, ye, &c.

Ta fys echey, he knows, &c.

Ta fys oc, they, &c.

Preter.

Va fys aym, I knew, &c.

Va fys ain, we, &c.

Va fys ayd, thou knewest, &c.

Va fys eu, ye knew,

Va fys echey, he knew, &c.

Va fys oc, they knew, &c.

Future.

Bee fys aym, I will know,

Bee fys ain, we shall, or will, &c.

Bee fys ayd, thou, &c.

Bee fys eu, ye shall, &c.

Bee fys echey, thou, &c.

Bee fys oc, they shall, &c.

In like manner.

Graib, love.

Present.

Ta graib aym (er), I love (him),

Ta graib ain, we love,

Ta graib ayd, thou lovest,

Ta graib eu, ye love,

Ta graib eck, or *echey*, she or he loveth.

Ta graib oc, they love.

Preter.

Va graib aym, I loved,

Va graib ain, we loved,

Va graib ayd, thou lovedst,

Va graib eu, ye loved,

Va graib echey, he loved.

Va graib oc, they loved.

Future.

Bee graih aym, I will love,
Bee graih ayd, thou wilt love,
Bee graih echey, he will love.

Bee graih aym, we will, &c.
Bee graih ayd, ye, &c.
Bee graih oc, they, &c.

This takes two participial pronouns; as, *ta graih aym er*, I love him; *ta graih echey orrym*, he loves me.

The adverb *erfooyl*, away, is used as a verb with the auxiliary *ta mee*, to be; as,

Preter.

Singular.

Va mee erfooyl, I went, or was gone,
V'ou erfooyl, thou wentest, or was gone,
V'eb erfooyl, he went, or was gone.

Plural.

Va shyn erfooyl, we, &c.
Va shiu erfooyl, ye, &c.
V'ad erfooyl, they, &c.

Future.

Bee 'm erfooyl, I will be gone,
Bee oo erfooyl, thou wilt be gone,
Bee eb erfooyl, he will be gone.

Bee mayd erfooyl, we, &c.
Bee shiu erfooyl, ye, &c.
Bee ad erfooyl, they, &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Erfooyl, away, begone.

Erfooyl-jee, be ye gone.

OF RECIPROCAL VERBS.

Reciprocal or reflecting verbs are common to this language as to the Hebrew, French, Irish, &c. and require two personal pronouns when the sense is turned by the auxiliary verb *ta mee*, to be; which is the most elegant and pointed expression; nevertheless, the simple verb may be used alone, as in the following examples.

Cadley, to sleep; or, sleeping.

Present.

Singular.

Ta mee my chadley, I sleep, or do sleep, or am sleeping; or, *ta mee cadley*.
T'ou dty chadley, thou sleepest, or art sleeping; or, *t'ou cadley*.
T'eb ny chadley, he sleepeth, or sleeps; or, *t'eb cadley*.

Plural.

Ta shyn nyn gadley, or *ta shyn cadley*, or *ny chadley*, we sleep.
Ta shiu nyn gadley, or *ta shiu cadley*, or *ny chadley*, ye sleep.
T'ad nyn gadley, or *t'ad cadley*, or *ny chadley*, they sleep.

Preter.

Preter.

Va mee my chadley, I was sleeping, or I slept; or, *chaddil mee*.
V'ou dty, &c.

Future.

Bee'm my chadley, I will sleep, or be sleeping; or, *cadlym*.
Bee oo dty chadley, or *cadlee oo*, thou shalt, or wilt sleep.
Bee eh ny chadley, or *cadlee eh*, he shall, or will sleep.

Interrogative. *Row oo dty chadley?* Were you asleep?

Vel oo dty chadley? Are you asleep?

Affirmative. *Va mee my chadley*, or *chaddil mee*, I slept.

Ta cadley orrym, I am sleepy.

Negative. *Cha vel mee my chadley*, I am not asleep.

Cha chaddil mee, I did not sleep.

Cha gadlym, I will not sleep.

Shassoo, to stand; or, be standing.

Ta mee my shassoo, or *ta mee shassoo*, I stand, or am standing.

T'ou dty shassoo, or *t'ou shassoo*, thou standest, or art standing.

T'eh ny shassoo, or *t'eh shassoo*, he standeth, or is standing.

Plural.

Ta shin nyn shassoo, or *ny shassoo*, or *ta shin shassoo*, we are standing, or do stand.

Ta shiu nyn shassoo, or *ny shassoo*, or *shassoo*, ye stand, &c.

T'ad nyn shassoo, or *ny shassoo*, or *shassoo*, they stand.

Preter.

Singular.

Va mee my kassoo, or *hafs mee*, I stood, or was standing.

V'ou dty shassoo, or *hafs oo*, thou stoodest, &c.

V'eh ny shassoo, or *hafs eh*, he stood, &c.

Plural.

Va shin nyn shassoo, or *ny shassoo*, or *hafs shin*, &c.

Future.

Singular.

Bee'm my shassoo, or *shassym*, I will stand, &c.

Bee oo dty shassoo, or *shassie oo*, thou wilt stand.

Bee eh ny shassoo, or *shassie eh*, he will stand.

Plural.

A GRAMMAR OF

Plural.

Bee mayd nyn shassoo, or *shassee mayd*, we will stand.

Bee shiu nyn shassoo, or *shassee shiu*, ye will stand,

Bee ad nyn shassoo, or *shassee ad*, they shall, or will stand, &c.

Interrogative. *Row oo dty bassoo?* Were you standing?

Vel eb ny bassoo? Is he standing?

Affirmative. *Va mee my bassoo*, I was standing.

T'eb ny bassoo, he is standing.

Negative. *Cha row mee my bassoo*, I was not standing.

Cha vel eb ny bassoo, he is not standing.

Cha shassym, I will not stand; *ny shass*, stand not.

MORE EXAMPLES.

Ta mee my hoie, I sit.

Interrogative. *Vel oo dty hoie?* Do you sit?

Affirmative. *Ta mee my hoie*, I sit.

Negative. *Cha vel mee my hoie*, I do not sit.

Ta mee er my ghoostey, I am awake.

Interrogative. *Vel oo er dty ghoostey?* Art thou awake?

Affirmative. *Va mee er my ghoostey*, or *ghoosht mee*, I was awake, &c.

Negative. *Cha bee'm er my ghoostey*, or *cha dooshtym*, I will not, &c.

Ny bee er dty ghoostey, or *ny doosht*, don't awake.

Ta mee er my chosh, I am on foot.

Interrogative. *Vel oo er dty chosh?* Are you on foot?

Affirmative. *Ta mee er my chosh*, I am on foot.

Negative. *Cha vel mee er my chosh*, I am not on foot.

Ny bee er dty chosh, go not on foot.

OF A VERB PASSIVE.

In Manks there is no passive voice; but in all parts of speech it is elegantly and expressly formed by the verb *ta mee*, to be, and the supine active or participle passive.

The tenses are formed by the participle, which always ends in *it* or *t*, and serves throughout all the persons of both numbers with the verb substantive *ta mee*, to be.

INDI-

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Ta mee caillit, I am lost,
T'ou caillit, thou art lost,
T'eb caillit, he is lost.

Plural.

Ta shin caillit, we are lost,
Ta shiu caillit, ye are lost,
T'ad caillit, they are lost.

Preterimperfect.

Va mee caillit, I was lost,
V'ou caillit, thou, &c.
V'eb caillit, he, &c.

Va shin caillit, we were lost,
Va shiu caillit, ye, &c.
V'ad caillit, &c.

Preterperfect.

Ta mee er ve caillit, I have been lost,
T'ou er ve caillit, thou hast been, &c.
T'eb er ve caillit, he, &c.

Ta shin er ve caillit, we, &c.
Ta shiu er ve caillit, ye, &c.
T'ad er ve caillit, they, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Va mee er ve caillit, I had been lost,
V'ou er ve caillit, thou hadst, &c.
V'eb er ve caillit, he, &c.

Va shin er ve caillit, we had, &c.
Va shiu er ve caillit, ye, &c.
V'ad er ve caillit, they, &c.

Future.

Bee'm caillit, I shall, or will be lost,
Bee oo caillit, thou shalt, &c.
Bee eb caillit, he shall, &c.

Bee mayd caillit, we shall, &c.
Bee shiu caillit, ye, &c.
Bee ad caillit, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bee caillit, be thou lost.

Bee-jee caillit, be ye lost.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Dy bee'm caillit, that I be (or may or can be) lost,
Dy bee oo caillit, that thou be lost,
Dy bee eb caillit, that he be lost.

Dy bee mayd caillit, that, &c.
Dy bee shiu caillit, &c.
Dy bee ad caillit, that, &c.

Preter.

Veign er ve caillit, I had been, or I might
 [have been lost,
Veagh oo er ve caillit, thou, &c.
Veagh eb er ve caillit, he, &c.

Veagh shin er ve caillit, we, &c.
Veagh shiu er ve caillit, ye, &c.
Veagh ad er ve caillit, they, &c.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy ve caillit*, to be lost.Participle. *Caillit*, lost.

The preter and future tenses of the indicative mood are often very elegantly formed by the help of the irregular *goll*, to go; as,

Singular.

Plural.

Hie mee er coayl, I was lost,*Hie shin er coayl*, we were lost,*Hie oo er coayl*, thou wast lost,*Hie shiu er coayl*, ye, &c.*Hie eb er coayl*, he was lost.*Hie ad er coayl*, they, &c.

Future.

H'em er coayl, I will be lost,*Hed*, or *hem mayd er coayl*, we, &c.*H'eu er coayl*, thou wilt be lost,*Hed shiu er coayl*, ye, &c.*Hed eb er coayl*, he will be lost.*Hed ad er coayl*, they, &c.

Impersonals are such as have no persons, except the third person singular only; as, *keearagh*, to grow night; *cheeree eb*, it grew night; *keeree eb*, it will grow night.

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

There are no auxiliary or helping verbs in the dead tongues. *viz.* the Greek, the Hebrew, and the Latin; but in all the living tongues, *viz.* the French, the Spanish, the Italian, the German, the Irish, &c. &c. except in the Portuguese.

The principal auxiliary verb is *ta mee*, to be, or, I am; which is used on all occasions, as the verb *sum* in Latin, as the verb *être* or *suis* in French, and as *taim* in Irish; all of the like signification.

The other auxiliaries are *vel mee*, am I; *foddym*, I am able; *saillym*, I am willing; which are personals; *sbe* (it is) is often substituted for *ta mee*, and *sbeign* (must), which are used impersonally, and always joined to a substantive; as, *sbe mish t'ayn*, it is I; *sbeign dhyt loayrt*, thou must speak. *Vel mee* is used in asking or denying; as, *Vel mee er ghra eb*, as *nagh vel mee er chooilleeney eb*? Have I said it, and have I not performed it? *Cha vel*, you have not.

Row, was, is an auxiliary, and generally used in the past time, either to ask a question, as, *Row fer erbee dy my laccal*? Did any one want me? or, *Was* any body wanting me? Or else denies; as, *Cha row*, there did not, or was not. Sometimes it is added as an auxiliary to the auxiliary *ta mee*; as, *va dooinney dy row*, there was a man *that was*. It is also elegantly used, in supplicating or wishing, for the future tense; *Shce dy row mairin*! May peace be with us!

VERB

VERB SUBSTANTIVE, OR AUXILIARY VERB.

Ta mee, I am; or, to be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present Tense.*Sing. *Ta mee*, I am; *t'ou*, or *ta oo*, thou art; *t'eb*, or *ta eb*, he, or it is; *t'ee*, she is.Plur. *Ta shin*, we are; *ta shiu*, ye are; *t'ad*, they are.*Preterimperfect.*Sing. *Va mee*, I was; *v'ou*, thou wast; *v'eb*, he was; *v'ee*, she was.Plur. *Va shin*, we were; *va shiu*, ye were; *v'ad*, they were.*Preterperfect.*Sing. *Ta mee er ve*, I have been; *t'ou er ve*, thou, &c.; *t'eb er ve*, he, &c.; *t'ee er ve*, she, &c.Plur. *Ta shin er ve*, we have, &c.; *ta shiu er ve*, ye, &c.; *t'ad er ve*, they, &c.*Preterpluperfect.*Sing. *Va mee er ve*, I had been; *v'ou er ve*, thou, &c.; *v'eb er ve*, he had, &c.Plur. *Va shin er ve*, we had been; *va shiu er ve*, ye, &c.; *v'ad er ve*, they, &c.*Future.*Sing. *Bee'm*, I shall, or will be; *bee oo*, thou shalt, &c.; *bee eb*, he, &c.; *bee ee*, she, &c.Plur. *Bee mayd*, we shall, &c.; *bee shiu*, ye shall, &c.; *bee ad*, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Bee, be thou.*Bee-jee*, be ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Sing. *My vee'm*, if I be; (*my*) *vees oo*, (if) thou be; *my vees eb*, if he be.Plur. *My vees mayd*, if we be; *my vees shiu*, if ye be; *my vees ad*, if, &c.*Preterimperfect.*Sing. *Veign*, I might, or could be; *veagh oo*, thou, &c.; *veagh eb*, he might, &c.Plur. *Veagh shin*, we might, or could be; *veagh shiu*, ye, &c.; *veagh ad*, they, &c.*Preter and Preterpluperfect.*Sing. *Veign er ve*, I might have been, or had been; *veagh oo er ve*, thou mightest have been, &c.; *veagh eb er ve*, he might have been, &c.Plur. *Veagh shin er ve*, we might have been; *veagh shiu er ve*, ye might have been; *veagh ad er ve*, they might have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pref. *Dy ve*, to be. Part. pr. *caret*; pret. *er ve*, having been. Fut. *Er-chee ve*, about to be.

EXAMPLES.

Ta mee Manninagh dooie, I am a true-born Manksman.

Kys t'ou, or *kys myr t'ou*? How do you do?

Ta mee er ve feer vie, I have been very well.

RULE.

When *ta mee* is put for the English verb *have* (as when *sum*, in Latin, is put for *babeo*), the pronoun must be put in the genitive case; as,

Cka vel lioar aym, I have no book.

Ta argid ayd, you have money.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Foddym, I am able.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

Foddym, I am able, or I may,

Foddee mayd, we are able, or may,

Foddee oo, thou art able, or mayest,

Foddee shiu, ye are able, or may,

Foddee eh, he may, or is able.

Foddee ad, they are able, or may.

Preter.

Oddin, I might, or was able,

Oddagh shin, we were able, &c.

Oddagh oo, thou mightest, or wast able,

Oddagh shiu, ye were, &c.

Oddagh eh, he might, or was able.

Oddagh ad, they were, &c.

The future tense is formed as the present, except when *my*, if, is expressed, or the relative understood, according to Rule, v. p. —; as,

My oddym, if I can, or will be able,

My oddys mayd, if we can, &c.

My oddys oo, if thou canst, or wilt be able,

My oddys shiu, if ye can,

My oddys eh, if he can, or will be able.

My oddys ad, if they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Dy vod, to be able.

Aux-

AUXILIARY VERBS.

Saillym, or *Baillym*, to be willing.*Present.*

Singular.

Saillym, I am willing, or have a mind,
Sailt, thou art willing, &c.
Saillish, he is willing.

Plural.

Saill mayd, we are willing,
Sailliu, ye are willing,
Sailleu, they are willing.

Or,

Baillym, I am willing, or wish,
Bailt, thou art willing, &c.
Baillish, he is willing, &c.

Baill mayd, we are willing,
Bailliu, ye are willing,
Bailleu, they are willing.

Preter.

Baillin, I was willing, or could wish,
Bailt, thou wast willing, &c.
Baillish, he was willing.

Baillbien, we were willing, or, &c.
Bailliu, ye were willing, or could, &c.
Bailleu, they were willing, &c.

Baillin, I could wish, or would to God that, is also expressed by the superlative adjective, *share*, best, and the participial pronoun; as, *bare lbiam nagh heagh cag-gey erbee*, I wish there was no war.

Sheeu, it is worth, is an auxiliary impersonal; as, *sheeu eb argid*, it is worth money; *cha beeu eb veg*, it is good for nothing.

Sloys, to dare, is also an impersonal, and governs a dative; as, *Sloys dhyt goll?* Dare you go? *Cha bloys*, I dare not.

S'lbiasf, it needs, or it must, is an impersonal auxiliary, and governs a dative; as, *S'lbiasf dou goll*, Need I go? *Cha l'biasf dhyt*, thou needest not.

RULE.

When an auxiliary verb is joined to another, the *auxiliary* and *pronoun* go through all the variation of person and number; but the verb continues invariably in the third person.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

These irregulars are by far the most difficult part of the language; but that they are neither so many, or the knowledge of them so difficult to be attained, as is generally represented, a very little attention to the following pages will sufficiently evince. These irregular verbs are,

Goll, to go,*Jannoo*, to do,*Cheet*, to come,*Geddyn*, to get,

Coyrt, to give, to bear, or carry,*Clashtyn*, to hear,*Gra*, to say,*Fakin*, to see.*Goaill*, to take,Quere. *Roshtyn*, to reach, arrive. Imp. *Raink*, arrived.Of the verb *goll*, to go; or, going.

The indicative mood present tense of the irregulars is formed after the same manner as the regular verbs active, viz. by the participle present and the verb substantive *ta mee*, to be; as, *ta mee goll*, I go; *t'ou goll*, &c.

Preter.

Singular.

Hie mee, I went,*Hie oo*, thou wentest,*Hie eh*, he went.

Plural.

Hie shin, we went,*Hie shiu*, ye went,*Hie ad*, they went.

Future.

Hedym, or *hem*, I shall, or will go,*Hed oo*, or *he' oo*, thou shalt, &c.*Hed eh*, he shall, or will go.*Hed mayd*, or *hemmayd*, we shall, &c.*Hed shiu*, ye shall, or will go,*Hed ad*, they shall, or will go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Gow, go.*Hooin*, let us go,*Gow-jee*, go ye.

This is the only verb we can recollect that has in itself the first person plural of the imperative mood.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterimperfect.

Ragbin, I might, or could go,*Ragh oo*, thou mightest, &c.*Ragh eh*, he might, or could, &c.*Ragh shin*, we might, or could go,*Ragh shiu*, ye might, or could go,*Ragh ad*, they might, or could go.

Preter and Preterpluperfect.

Dy jagb mee, that I went, or had gone,*Dy jagb oo*, &c.*Dy jagb eh*, &c.*Dy jagb shin*, that we went, or had gone,*Dy jagb shiu*, that ye, &c.*Dy jagb ad*, that they, &c.

Future.

Dy jem, or *dy jedym*, that I go,*Dy je' oo*, or *dy jed oo*, that thou go,*Dy jed eh*, that he go, or shall go.*Dy jed mayd*, or *jemmayd*, that, &c.*Dy jed shiu*, that ye go,*Dy jed ad*, that they go.

INFP.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy gboll*, to go. Supine (wanting.)

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Goll*, going. Preter. *Er-n' gboll*, having gone. Future. *Er-chee gol*,
about to go.

Cheet, to come.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

Haink mee, I came,
Haink oo, thou camest,
Haink eh, he came.

Plural.

Haink shin, we came,
Haink shiu, ye came,
Haink ad, they came.

Preterperfect.

Ta mee er jeet, I have come,
T'ou er jeet, thou hast come,
T'eb er jeet, he hath come.

Ta shin er jeet, we have come,
Ta shiu er jeet, ye have, &c.
T'ad er jeet, they, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Va mee er jeet, I had come,
V'ou, &c.

Vashin er jeet, we had come, &c.

Future.

Higym, I shall, or will come,
Hig oo, thou shalt, or wilt come,
Hig eh, he shall, or will come.

Hig mayd, we shall, or will come,
Hig shiu, ye shall, &c.
Hig ad, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Tar, come thou.

Tar-jee, come ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Harrin, I might, or could come,
Harragh oo, thou mightest, &c.
Harragh eh, he might, &c.

Harragh shin, we might, &c.
Harragh shiu, ye might, &c.
Harragh ad, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy beet*, to come.
Supine. *Cheet*, come.

PAR-

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Cheet*, coming. Preter. *Er jeet*, having come. Future. *Er-chee cheet*, about to come.

Jannoo, to do.

Preterimperfect.

Singular.

Ren mee, I did,
Ren oo, thou didst,
Ren eb, he did.

Plural.

Ren mayd, we did,
Ren shiu, ye did,
Ren ad, they did.

Preterperfect.

Ta mee er n'yannoo, I have done,
T'ou er n'yannoo, thou hast done,
T'eb er n'yannoo, he hath done.

Ta shin er n'yannoo, we, &c.
Ta shiu er n'yannoo, ye, &c.
T'ad er n'yannoo, they, &c.

Preterpluperfect.

Va mee er n'yannoo, I had done,
V'ou, &c.

Va shin er n'yannoo, we had, &c.

Future.

Nee'm, I shall, or will do,
Nee oo, thou shalt, or wilt do,
Nee eb, he shall, or will do.

Nee mayd, we shall, or will do,
Nee shiu, ye shall, &c.
Nee ad, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Jean, do thou.

Jean-jee, do ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Yinnin, I might, or could do,
Yinnagh oo, thou mightest, &c.
Yinnagh eb, he might, &c.

Yinnagh shin, we might, or, &c.
Yinnagh shiu, ye might, &c.
Yinnagh ad, they, &c.

The future tense of the indicative, when a question is asked, is *Jean-ym*? Will I do? Which is always answered by *nee'm*, I will do.

Jean-ym? Will I do?
Jean oo? Wilt thou do?
Jean eb? Will he do?

Jean mayd? Will we do?
Jean shiu? Will ye do?
Jean ad? Will they do?

But if the negative *cha*, not, be added, it asketh no question; as, *cha jeany*, I will not do.

And

And the future tense of the subjunctive, having the adverb *dy* before it, asketh no question, and is thus conjugated :

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Dy jean-ym</i> , that I will, or may or can do,	<i>Dy jean mayd</i> , that, &c.
<i>Dy jean oo</i> , that thou wilt do,	
<i>Dy jean eb</i> , that he will do.	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	<i>Dy yannoo</i> , to do.
Supine.	<i>Jeant</i> , done.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Jannoo*, doing. Preter. *Er n'yannoo*, having done. Future. *Er-chee jannoo*, about to do.

Interrogative.	<i>Cre nee'm?</i> What shall I do?
	<i>Cre yinnagh us?</i> What would you do?
	<i>Jean oo screeu huggey?</i> Will you write to him?
Negative.	<i>Cba ren mee eb</i> , I did not do it.
	<i>Cba jean-ym eb</i> , I wont do it.
	<i>Cba jinnin eb</i> , I would not do it.
Affirmative.	<i>Nee'm eb</i> , I will do it.
	<i>Ta mee jannoo er</i> , I am doing it.

Feddyn, or *Geddyn*, to get.

Preter.

<i>Hooar mee</i> , I got,	<i>Hooar shin</i> , we got,
<i>Hooar oo</i> , thou didst get,	<i>Hooar shiu</i> , ye got,
<i>Hooar eb</i> , he got.	<i>Hooar ad</i> , they got.

Future.

<i>Yiow-ym</i> , or <i>yioym</i> , I shall, &c. get,	<i>Yiow mayd</i> , we shall, &c. get,
<i>Yiow oo</i> , thou shalt, or wilt get,	<i>Yiow shiu</i> , ye, &c.
<i>Yiow eb</i> , he shall, &c. get.	<i>Yiow ad</i> , they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Fow</i> , get.	<i>Fow-jee</i> , get ye.
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SUB-

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Yioin, or *yiorwin*, I might, or could get,
Yiogb oo, thou mightest, &c. get,
Yiogb eb, he might, or could get.

Plural.

Yiogb shin, we might, &c.
Yiogb shiu, ye, &c.
Yiogb ad, they, &c.

With *dy*, that, it is formed thus :

Dy voin, or *dy nowin*, that I could get, *Dy vogh*, or *nogh mayd*, &c.
Dy vogh, or *nogh oo*, that thou, &c. *Dy vogh*, or *nogh shiu*, &c.
Dy vogh, or *nogh eb*, that he, &c. *Dy vogh*, or *nogh ad*, &c.

Future.

Dy voym, or *dy noym*, that I can get, *Dy vow mayd*, &c.
Dy vow oo, that thou mayest, or wilt get,
Dy vow eb, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy gheddyn*, to get.

Supine. *Feddynit*, gotten.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Geddyn*, getting. Preter. *Er gheddyn*, having gotten. Future. *Er-chee geddyn*, about to get.

Interrogative. *Dooar oo?* Did you get?

Now-ym eb? Shall I get it?

Vogh ad eb? Would they get it?

Negative. *Cha dooar mee eb*, I did not get it.

Cha now eb, thou shalt not get it.

Affirmative. *Hooar mee eb*, I got it.

Ta mee er n' gheddyn eb, I have got it.

Cur, or *Coyrt*, to bear, carry, or bring:

This verb is formed with the preposition *lesh*, with, changed into a pronoun; but, when it signifies *to give*, it is formed without the pronoun; as is also *cur-myner*, to behold.

Preter.

Hug mee lbiam, I carried, or brought,

Hug oo lbiat, thou carriedst, &c.

Hug eb lesh, he carried, &c.

Hug shin lbien, we carried,

Hug shiu lbiu, ye carried,

Hug ad lbieu, they carried.

Future.

Singular.	Future.	Plural.
<i>Ver-ym lbiam</i> , I will bring, or carry,		<i>Ver mayd lbien</i> , we will, &c.
<i>Ver oo lbiam</i> , thou wilt bring, &c.		<i>Ver shiu lbium</i> , ye will, &c.
<i>Ver eb lesh</i> , he will carry, or bring,		<i>Ver ad lbieu</i> , they will, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Cur lbiam</i> , bring, or carry.	<i>Cur-jee lbium</i> , bring, or carry ye.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

<i>Verrin lbiam</i> , I might, or could bring,	<i>Verragh shiu lbien</i> , we, &c.
<i>Verragh oo lbiam</i> , thou mightest, &c.	<i>Verragh shiu lbium</i> , ye, &c.
<i>Verragh eb lesh</i> , he might, &c.	<i>Verragh ad lbieu</i> , they, &c.

With *dy*, that, or *cha*, not, it is formed,

<i>Dy derrin lbiam</i> , that I might, or could, &c.	<i>Dy derragh shiu</i> , that, &c.
<i>Dy derragh oo lbiam</i> , that thou, &c.	

Or, it may be formed of the preter tense of the irregular verb *jannoo*, to do; as,

<i>Yinnin lbiam</i> , I would bring,	<i>Yinnagh shiu lbien</i> , we, &c.
<i>Yinnagh oo lbiam</i> , thou wouldst bring,	<i>Yinnagh shiu lbium</i> , ye, &c.
<i>Yinnagh eb lesh</i> , he would bring, &c.	<i>Yinnagh ad lbieu</i> , they, &c.

Future.

<i>Dy derym lbiam</i> , that I bring,
<i>Dy der oo lbiam</i> , that thou, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. <i>Dy choirt</i> , to give.	<i>Dy choirt lesh</i> , to carry.
Supine. <i>Coyrt</i> , given.	<i>Currit lesh</i> , brought.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. <i>Coyrt</i> , or <i>cur</i> , giving.	Preter. <i>Er choirt</i> , or <i>er chur</i> , having given.
Future. <i>Er-chee coyrt</i> , or <i>cur</i> , about to give.	

Interrogative. <i>Dug oo lbiam yn lioar?</i> Did you bring the book?
<i>Der oo lbiam eb?</i> Will you bring it?

Negative. <i>Cha der-ym lbiam eb</i> , I wont bring it.
<i>Cha derragh eb lesh eb</i> , he would not bring it.

Gra, to say.

Preter.

Singular.

Dooyrt mee, I said,
Dooyrt oo, thou saidst,
Dooyrt eb, he said.

Plural.

Dooyrt shin, we said,
Dooyrt shiu, ye said,
Dooyrt ad, they said.

Future.

Jir-ym, I shall, or will say,
Jir oo, thou shalt, or wilt say,
Jir eb, he shall, or will say.

Jir mayd, we shall, or will say,
Jir shiu, ye shall, or will, &c.
Jir ad, they shall, or will say.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Abbyr, speak,*Abbyr jee*, speak ye.

Abbyr was in general use among the antients as a regular verb, as appears from some MSS, and the now only cant word, '*Nabbyr oo*? Did you speak? for *Anabbyr oo*? And here let me lament the loss our language sustains by the want of this interrogative article *an*; for, in discourse or writing (except by a mark of interrogation indeed), we cannot give the reader or the hearer, by order of the words, any idea of our request, whether it be a question or a positive assertion; as, for instance,

Ver oo lbiat eb? Will you bring it?*Ver oo lbiat eb*, you will bring it;

whereas, with the particle *an*, whether, your meaning would immediately appear; and then it would run thus:

An ver oo lbiat eb? Will you bring it?

Preter.

Tiarrin, I might, could, or would say,
Tiarragh oo, thou mightest, &c.
Tiarragh eb, he might, &c.

Tiarragh shin, we might, &c.
Tiarragh shiu, ye, &c.
Tiarragh ad, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy gbra*, to say.Supine. *Grait*, spoken.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Gra*, saying. Preter. *Er gbra*, having said. Future. *Er-chee gra*,
 about to say.

Interrogative.

Interrogative. *Cre 'nabbyr oo?* What did you say?

Dooyrt oo y lheid? Did you say the like?

Negative. *Cha dooyrt mee y lheid,* I did not say the like.

Cha n'yiarrin eb, I would not say it.

Goaill, to take.

Preter.

Singular.

Plural.

Ghow mee, I took,

Ghow shin, we took,

Ghow oo, thou tookest,

Ghow shiu, ye took,

Ghow eb, he took.

Ghow ad, they took.

Future.

Gow ym, or *goym,* I shall, or will take,

Gowee mayd, we shall, &c.

Gowee oo, thou shalt, or wilt take,

Gowee shiu, ye shall, &c.

Gowee eb, he shall, or will take.

Gowee ad, they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Gow, take thou,

Gow-jee, take ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Ghoïn, or *ghowin,* I might, or could take,

Ghogh shin, we, &c.

Ghogh oo, thou mightest, &c.

Ghogh shiu, ye, &c.

Ghogh eb, he might, or could take.

Ghogh ad, they, &c.

Future.

My ghoym, or *ghow-ym,* if I take,

My ghoys mayd, if we, &c.

My ghoys, or *ghowys oo,* if thou takest,

My ghoys shiu, if, &c.

My ghoys eb, if he take, or will take.

My ghoys ad, if they, &c.

INFINITIVE.

Present. *Dy ghoaill,* to take.

Supine. *Goit,* or *gowit,* taken.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Goaill,* taking. Preter. *Er n' ghoaill,* having taken. Future. *Er-chee goaill,* about to take.

Interrogative. *Gogh oo eb?* Would you take it?

Gow oo shen? Will you take that?

Negative. *Cha goïn eb,* I would not take it.

Cha goym eb, I will not take it.

Clashtyn, to hear.

Preter.

Singular.

Plural.

Cheayll mee, I heard,*Cheayll shin*, we, &c.*Cheayll oo*, thou didst hear,*Cheayll shiu*, ye, &c.*Cheayll eh*, he did hear.*Cheayll ad*, they, &c.

Or,

Chluin mee, I heard,*Chluin shin*, we heard,*Chluin oo*, thou heardest,*Chluin shiu*, ye heard,*Chluin eh*, he heard.*Chluin ad*, they heard.

Future.

Cluinym, I shall, or will hear,*Cluinee mayd*, we shall, &c.*Cluinee oo*, thou shalt, or wilt hear,*Cluinee shiu*, ye shall, &c.*Cluinee eh*, he shall, or will hear.*Cluinee ad*, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Clasht, hear thou,*Clasht-jee*, hear ye.Or, *Cluin*, hear thou.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preter.

Chluinin, I might, or could hear,*Chluinagh shin*, we, &c.*Chluinagh oo*, thou mightest, &c.*Chluinagh shiu*, ye, &c.*Chluinagh eh*, he might, or, &c.*Chluinagh ad*, they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy clashtyn*, to hear.Supine. *Cluinit*, heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Clashtyn*, hearing. Preter. *Er clashtyn*, having heard. Future. *Er-chee clashtyn*, about to hear.Interrogative. *Cheayll oo?* Did you hear?*Nagh geayll oo?* Did you not hear?*Chluin oo?* Did you hear?

Negative.

Cha geayll mee, I heard not.*Cha ghlinym*, I wont hear.*Cha ghluinagh oo*, you would not hear.*Fakin*,

Fakin, to see.

Preter.

Singular.

Hönnick mee, I saw,
Hönnick oo, thou sawest, or didst see,
Hönnick eh, he, &c.

Plural.

Hönnick shin, we, &c.
Hönnick shiu, ye, &c.
Hönnick ad, they, &c.

Future.

Heeym, I shall, or will see,
Hee oo, thou shalt, or wilt see,
Hee eh, he shall, or will see.

Hee mayd, we shall, or will, &c.
Hee shiu, ye shall, &c.
Hee ad, they shall, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Faik, see thou.*Faik-jee*, see ye.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Heein, I might, could, would, or should see,
Heeagh oo, thou, &c.
Heeagh eh, he, &c.

Heeagh shin, we, &c.
Heeagh shiu, ye, &c.
Heeagh ad, they, &c.

Or,

Dy vaikin, that I would, &c. see,
Dy vaikagh oo, that thou, &c.
Dy vaikagh eh, that he, &c.

Dy vaikagh shin, that we, &c.
Dy vaikagh shiu, that ye, &c.
Dy vaikagh ad, that they, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. *Dy akin*, to see.Supine. *Fakinit*, seen, Qu.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. *Fakin*, seeing. Preter. *Er vakin*, having seen. Future. *Er-ckee fakin*,
 about to see.

Interrogative. *Vaik oo eh?* Did you see it?*N'akin eh?* Could I see it?Negative. *Cha vaik mee eh*, I did not see it.*Cha vaikagh oo eh*, thou couldst not see it.*Cha vaik-ym eh*, I shall not see it.

C H A P. XIV.

OF THE ADVERB.

SOME adverbs are expressed in one word; as, *nish*, now, *eisht*, then; some consist of a preposition and a noun; as, *dy-mie*, well, *er-y-gherrit*, lately; and all nouns adjective may be made adverbs by prefixing the articles (verbal) *dy* and *er*; as, *er-cooyl*, behind, *er-chea*, in flight, *dy olk*, ill, *dy bieau*, quickly, &c. &c. Also, when the particle *er* is put before substantives, it sometimes answers the English word *for*; as, *er-phing*, for a penny; and sometimes changes them into adverbs; as, *er-aggle*, left, *er-niart*, forcibly.—Adverbs are of several sorts.

I. ADVERBS OF TIME.

<i>Nish</i> , now.	<i>Jiu</i> , to-day.
<i>Chelleeragh</i> , immediately, presently.	<i>Jea</i> , yesterday.
<i>Yn cheayrt shoh</i> , this once.	<i>Arroo-y-jea</i> , or <i>cha row eh jea</i> , day before yesterday.
<i>Er y chooyl</i> , in a moment, directly.	<i>Noght</i> , to-night.
<i>Jus nish</i> , bye and bye, just now.	<i>Riyr</i> , last night.
<i>Roish</i> , before.	<i>Arroo y riyr</i> , or <i>cha row eh riyr</i> , the night before last night.
<i>Er y gherrit</i> , lately.	<i>Mogbrey jea</i> , yesterday morn.
<i>Vaidyn</i> , a while ago.	<i>Mairagh</i> , to-morrow.
<i>Tammylt</i> , a while.	<i>Nuyr</i> , after to-morrow.
<i>Tammylt er dy henney</i> , some time ago.	<i>Roie</i> , before, or formerly.
<i>Tammylt beg er dy henney</i> , a little time ago.	<i>Foddey</i> , far.
<i>Er-dy-henney</i> , since.	<i>Foddey er-dy-henney</i> , long since, antiently.
<i>Lurg</i> , after.	<i>Ayns polt</i> , in a second, instant.
<i>Lurg shoh</i> , hereafter.	<i>Dagh laa</i> , daily.
<i>Jeib shoh</i> , henceforth.	<i>Choud</i> , while.
<i>Son y traa ry beet</i> , for the future.	<i>Cre-choud</i> , how long.
<i>— y traa shoh magh</i> , henceforward.	<i>Sy traa t'ayn</i> , in the mean while.
<i>Veib shoh</i> , hence.	<i>Foast</i> , yet.
<i>Kinjagh</i> , always.	<i>Anmagh</i> , late.
<i>Dy bragh</i> , for ever.	<i>Ro-anmagh</i> , too late.
<i>Mennick</i> , often.	
<i>An-vennick</i> , seldom.	

Dy traa, betimes.
Moghey, early.
Leab, early, soon.
Ro-voghey, too early.
Ro-leab, too soon.
Reesh, again.
Afs-y-noa, again, of a new.
Cuin, when.
Keayrt elley, another time.
Dy beayn, perpetually.
Dy bragb, eternally.
Dy bragb as dy bragb, for ever and ever.
Nish as reesh, now and then.

Eisht, then.
Er-dy, since.
Er-giyn, } after.
Erreish, }
Keayrt dy row, once upon a time.
Keayrt ny gbaa, many a time.
Tra, when.
Arragh, any more.
Rieau, ever.
Rieau er-dy-benney, ever since.
Fy-yerrey, at last.
Choiee, never.

2. ADVERBS OF PLACE.

Shob, here.
Shen, there.
Shid, yonder.
Va shid, lo yonder!
Myr shob, this way.
Cheu sthie, within.
Cheu-mooie, without.
C'raad, where.
Neose seose, up and down.
Raad ennagh, somewhere.
Ooille mygeayrt, } round about.
Runt mygeayrt, }
Heose, up, above.
Neose, down.
Seose, above.
Erskyn, above, over.
Heese, below.
Sheese, down.
Neeese, from below.
Harrish, over.

Harrish y raad, opposite, over against.
Fo, under.
Roish, before.
Cheu chooyl, or *cooyl*, behind.
Er-cooyl, or *er-gooyl*, behind, last.
Cheu-wafs, or *veealoo*, before.
Cre-voish, or *veih*, from whence.
Veih shob, from hence.
Veih shid, from thence.
Faggys, *er-gerrey*, near, hard by.
Foddey, far.
Veih foddey, from far.
Foddey jeh, far off.
Mooie, without, and *magh*.
Sthie, within, and *stiagh*.
Neealoo, towards the surface, or face;
 as, *Myr urley neealoo yn aer*, as an
 eagle towards heaven.
Er-jerrey, behind.
Lurg, after.

3. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY.

Cre-woad, how much, how many.*Dy-liaoar*, enough.*Rour*, too much, too many.

<i>Lane,</i>	} Much, many, a great deal, plenty.
<i>Ymmodde,</i>	
<i>Palcbey,</i>	

Ny smoo, more.*Ny sloo*, less.*Beggan*, little.*Beggan beg*, very little.*Wheesh*, so much.*Cre wheesh*, how much.*Ro*, too much (used in composition)*Faggys*, almost.*Feer faggys*, very near.*Dy peeshyn*, by pieces.*Dy slane*, wholly, entirely.*Whilleen*, so many.*Sbimmey*, many.*S'coan*, scarce.*Bunnys*, almost.*Mon-a*, solely, little.

4. ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

Whilleen keayrt, so many times.*Un cheayrt*, once, *daa cheayrt*, &c.*Keayrt ny gbaa*, many times.*Cre-woad keayrt*, how many times.*Sbimmey keayrt*, many a time.

5. ADVERBS OF ORDER.

Hosbiaght, first.*Reesh*, again.*'Sy nab ynnyd*, secondly.*Erskyn ooilley*, above all.*Lurg ooilley*, after all.*Ooilley dy lieragh*, altogether, in order.*Ayns ordyr*, in order.*Ayns fockle*, in a word.*Lbiattee ry lbiattee*, side by side.*Cooidjagh*, together.*Lurg y cheilley*, one after another.*Ry cheilley*, to one another.*Dy cheilley*, together.

6. ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION.

Ta, yes, aye.*Liaor ta*, yes indeed.*Dy shickyr*, indeed, surely.*Dy feer*, in truth.*Myr shen*, so, thus.*Myr shen dy row*, amen, so be it.*Dy jarroo*, indeed.*Gyn-dooyt*, undoubtedly.*She*, yes.

7. ADVERBS OF NEGATION, OR DENIAL.

<i>Ny,</i>	} not, nor.
<i>Nagh,</i>	
<i>Nar,</i>	

Cha, not.*S'cumme*, no matter.

8. Ad-

8. ADVERBS OF DOUBT.

Foddee, perhaps.

Foddee y ve, it may be.

Feer likly, very likely.

Er-aggle, lest that.

Trooid taghyrt, accidentally.

Foast, yet, nevertheless.

Ny-yeib, yet, nevertheless, however.

Agh, but.

My ta, though, however.

9. OF INTERROGATION.

An, whether.

Cre'n-fa, why, wherefore.

Cre'n-fa nagb, why not.

Quoi, who.

Cre, what.

Cre'd, for *cre red*, what.

Cammab, why.

Caid, how long.

Cre choud, how far.

Cre veib, whence.

Kys, how.

Cre'n oyr, wherefore.

Cre-theibll, what in the world, whatsoever.

Cre-woad, how many.

Cre-woad share, what better.

C'raad, where.

10. ADVERBS TO GIVE REASON.

Er-y-fa, *er-yn-oyr*, *er-y-choontey*, *son-y-fa*, *shen-y-fa*, because.

11. OF COMPARISON.

Myr, as, like.

Myr shob, thus.

Myrgeddin, likewise.

Myrchaagh, in like manner.

Cha, equally; as, *cha mie risbyn*, as good as he.

Smoo, more.

Sloo, less.

Na, than.

Afs-towse, exceedingly.

12. OF SHEWING.

Cur-my-ner, behold!

Jeeagh, lo!

Va shid, see yonder!

Va shob, see here!

13. OF CONFUSION.

Bun-ry-skyn, topsy-turvey.

Er mooin-y-cheilley, pell-mell.

Fud-y-cheilley, in confusion.

Er-shaghryn, astray.

14. OF SEPARATION.

Veib-my-cheilley, afunder.

Ry-lbiattee, aside.

Ersooyl, away.

15. ADVERBS OF QUALITY.

Adverbs of quality are made of adjectives and participles, by putting the preposition *dy*, of, before them in apposition; as,

Dy mie, well.

Dy creeney, wisely.

Dy bwaagh, prettily.

Dy olk, badly.

Dy liastey, idly.

Dy mitchooragh, roguishly.

And the like.

C H A P. XV.

OF THE INTERJECTION.

INTERJECTIONS are so called because they are thrown in between the parts of a sentence without making any alteration in it, and serve to express the sudden motions and transports of the soul.

There are several sorts of interjections; such as,

1. Of JOY; as

Ah! oh!

Ob! cre'n sport! oh! the sport!

Ouwatta! ho brave! to him!

2. Of GRIEF and PAIN; as,

Ogh, or *ugb!* oh!

Ogh cha nee! woe's me!

Ah Yee! O God!

Ah Hiarn! O Lord!

Bastagh! pity!

Smerg! woe!

3. To ENCOURAGE.

Erlongs! forward!

Er dty hoshiaght! come on!

4. To WARN.

Afs dt'aash! softly!

Bee er dty bwoaie! have a care!

S'lioar! hold!

5. To CALL.

Vuddee ya! you woman!

Buy la! you Sir! or *ya!* woman! and

la! Sir! or man! or fellow!

6. Of ADMIRATION.

Cur-my-ner! behold!

Feeagh! fee!

Va shid! fee there!

7. Of AVERSION.

Cugh! nasty! fie!

Hut, but! out upon you!

Drogh ort! deuce take you!

8. Of LAUGHTER.

Hah! hab! bab! ah! ah! ah!

9. Of SILENCE.

Bee dty host! silence!

Cum dty hengey! hold your peace!

Whush! hush!

C H A P. XVI.

OF THE CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION is a part of speech which serves to join and connect the several parts of a discourse.

Conjunctions are divided into several orders; of which are,

1. CONJUNCTIONS COPULATIVE; or, to join.

As, and; for which a single 's with an *Foast*, yet, still.
apostrophe is used, especially in *Ny*, not, nor.
poetry. *Myrchaagh*, likewise, moreover.
Myrgeddin, also. *Ny-sodjey*, furthermore.

2. DISJUNCTIVE; or, to separate.

Ny, or. *Cbamoo*, neither.
Na, than. *Ga*, though, although.
Edyr, whether. *My ta*, though.

3. ADVERSATIVE; or, shewing contrariety.

Agh, but. *Agh*, *fuirree ort*, yet, but still.
Ny-yeib, nevertheless. *Lurg ooilley*, after all.
Foast, yet.

4. CONDITIONAL.

My, if. *Mannagh*, except, unless, if not.

5. CAUSAL; or, giving reason of what is said.

Er-yn-oyr, because. *Er-y-fa*, because.
Ayns, or *son wheesh as*, for as much as. *Son*, for.
Fakin dy, seeing that. *Dy*, that, in order that.

6. INTERROGATIVES. Vide of Adverbs.

C H A P. XVII.

OF THE PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION is set before other parts of speech, to explain some particular circumstance, either in apposition, as *cooyl y thammag*, behind the bush; or else in composition, as *cooyl-chassay*, to slander.

The prepositions used in apposition are these:

<i>Gys</i> , to.	<i>Cour</i> , or } towards.
<i>Lurg</i> , after.	<i>Gour</i> , }
<i>Roisb</i> , before	<i>Mygeayrt</i> , about.
<i>Marish</i> , with.	<i>Cheu-mooie</i> , except.
<i>Rish</i> , to.	<i>Er</i> , upon.
<i>Ec</i> , at.	<i>Bentyn</i> , touching.
<i>Noi</i> , against, towards.	<i>Tessyn</i> , across.
<i>Liorish</i> , by.	<i>Magb</i> , out of.
<i>Ayns</i> , in, or into.	<i>Stiagh</i> , in, within.
<i>Voish</i> , } from.	<i>Erlongs</i> , along.
<i>Veib</i> , }	<i>Foddey</i> , far.
<i>Cooyl</i> , behind.	<i>Er-gerrey</i> , near.
<i>Fo</i> , under.	<i>Faggys</i> , near, nigh to.
<i>Erskyn</i> , above.	<i>Choud's</i> , till, to, even to, as long as, or
<i>Son</i> , for.	<i>choud as</i> , as far as.
<i>Gyn</i> , without.	<i>Er-coontey</i> , because of.
<i>Fegooish</i> , without.	<i>Ersooyl</i> , from, away.
<i>Fud</i> , among.	<i>Dy and gy</i> , of <i>gys</i> , to.
<i>Masley</i> , amidst.	<i>Afs</i> , out of.
<i>Cordail</i> , according to, pursuant.	<i>Dy</i> , of.
<i>Eddyr</i> , between, or betwixt.	<i>Jeb</i> , of, or concerning.
	<i>Da</i> , to.

Some of them become adverbs.

OF PREPOSITIONS used in COMPOSITION.

There are, besides real prepositions, certain consignificative particles, which are turned into prepositions, and prefixed to words in such manner as to coalesce, and to become a part of them; as,

Aa generally implies a repeated action, as the Latin *re*, again ; as, *aa-cbroo*, to create again ; *aa-vioghey*, to revive ; *aa-lhieeney*, to replenish ; *aa-smooïnaghtyn*, recollection.

An signifies privation or not, and has the force of the English *un*, or *in* Lat. ; as, *an-chasberick*, unholy, impious ; *an-gboo*, infamy ; *an-chreestee*, infidel ; *an-leigh*, partiality in law ; *an-shickyr*, unstable ; *an-vennick*, seldom.

Co has the force of the Latin *con* and *co* ; as, *co-chruinnaght*, an assembly ; *co-eirey*, a co-heir ; *co-ard*, equally high ; *co-beayn*, co-eternal ; *co-trome*, equally poised.

Lieb, half ; as, *lieb-varroo*, half dead ; *lieb valloo*, half dumb.

Cooyl, behind ; as, *cooyl-chlea*, an ambush.

Lesh, with ; as, *lesh-y-cheilley*, together with, and is compounded with pronouns.

Fo, under ; as, *fo-balloo*, underground ; *fo-lieau*, under a mountain, and is compounded with pronouns.

Er, upon, is joined to nouns substantive, and gives them the force of nouns adjective ; as, *ben er-finnue*, a mad or passionate woman ; *lit*, a woman upon passion, or having passion ; *fer er-creau*, a trembling man ; (*lit*) a man upon trembling, &c. and is compounded with pronouns.

Gyn, without, denotes privation or not ; as, *gyn-vyghin*, unmerciful ; *gyn-vioys*, without life, dead, &c.

Neu signifies privation or not in like manner, and is joined to nouns, verbs, or participles ; as, *neu-gblen*, unclean ; &c. &c.

Am, bad ; as in *am-vlafs*.

Mee is also a privative preposition, and used in composition ; as, *mee-arrys*, impenitence ; *mee-ooashley*, dishonour.

A, not ; as, *aslaynt*, sickness.

Drogh, bad ; as, *drogh-ourys*, suspicion ; *drogh-yannoo*, evil.

Myn, little ; as, *myn-jagbee*, small tythes ; *myn-vooïnjer*, the little ones of a family.

Feer, very ; as, *feer-vie*, very well.

Lane, full ; as, *lane-vie*, very well.

Dy, of, or to, joined to nouns adjective, they become adverbs of quality ; as, *dy-mie*, well, &c.

Roiſh, against,

Riſh, to,

Marish, with,

Liorish, by,

Ayns, in,

Voish, from, or *veib*,

Erskyn, above,

Fegooish, without,

Mastey,

Mashey, among,*Feh*, of,*Da*, to,*Afs*, out of,

are compounded with pronouns.

OF THE POSTFIXES.

Ey, postfixed to the nominative case of the primitive noun, forms a kind of an adjective called a derivative; as, *cas*, a foot; *coshey*, belonging to a foot; *bannish*, a wedding-feast; *banshay*, belonging to a wedding.

Oil, like, postfixed to the termination of nouns, form a comparative noun; as, from *shawk*, a hawk, *shawkoil*, hawk-like; *caggey*, war, *caggoil*, warlike; *ayr*, *ayroil*, like a father.

Een, postfixed, forms a diminutive noun; as, *durn*, a fist, or hand; *durneen*.

Al forms an augmentative noun; as, *niart*, strength, *niartal*, strong; *pooar*, power, *pooaral*, powerful.

Agh, postfixed, forms also an augmentative noun; as, *nieu*, poison; *nieuagh*, poisonous; *toyrt*, a gift; *toyrtagh*, liberal; *kialg*, deceit; *kialgagh*, deceitful.

Nouns substantive are formed of these compound adjectives by postfixing *agh*; as, *shirveish*, service; *shirveishagh*, a server, or serving man.

The postfixes *ee*, *er*, *eyr*, *ag*, *oor*, form artificial nouns.

Cas, a foot, *coshee*, a footman.

Fee, weaving, *feeder*, a weaver.

Shelg, hunting, *shelgeyr*, a hunter.

Greas, industry, *greasag*, an economist.

Cadley, sleep, *cadlag*, a sluggard.

Preackeil, to preach, *preackoor*.

C H A P. XVIII.

THE SYNTAX.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

WHEN two substantives come together belonging to divers things, the latter, if it be masculine, and the article *y* or *yn* precede it, shall change its initial into its soft; as, *fol* *y* *ching*, the hair of the head; *duillag* *y* *villey*, the leaf of the tree: but words beginning with *d*, *j*, *t*, of the mutable consonants, are not subject to this change; as *kione* *y* *jalloo*, the head of the image; *mac* *y* *Fee*, the son of the God; *ben* *y* *dooinney*, the man's wife; *ben* *y* *thie*, the woman of the house.

When

When two substantives come together, if the latter be of the feminine gender, the article *ny*, not *yn*, is used in the genitive, and the mutable consonant remains unaspirated; as, *cafs*, a foot; *yn chafs*, the foot; *boyn ny coshey*, the heel of the foot; *sooill*, an eye; *yn tooill*, the eye; *clagh ny sooilley*, the apple of the eye.

If the latter substantive be the proper name of a country, town, or place, without an article, the latter changeth its radical initial into its soft; as, *Ellan Vannin*, the Island of Mann; *mac Yee*, the son of God; *thie Ghavid*, the house of David.

Both substantives being common, the latter is determined by the gender of the former; as, (fem.) *flat boost*; (fem.) *clagh wyllin*; (fem.) *feill vuc*, swine's flesh; *stroin* (masc.) *muc*, a swine's snout; *cloan* (fem.) *ghooiney*, a man's children; *mac* (masc.) *dooiney*, a man's son; *ben ghuilley*; *mac ben*. But if the former substantive be of the plural number, then the latter is immediately subjoined with its radical initial; as, *flattyn soost*, flails; *claghyn mwillin*, mill-stones.

C H A P. XIX.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES AND ADJECTIVES.

THE substantive and adjective agree generally in gender and sometimes too in number; but an adjective singular is most frequently joined to a substantive plural; as, *deiney berchagh rich men*.

The place of the adjective in construction is generally after its substantive; as, *dooiney mie*, a good man; *ben aalin*, a fair woman; *mac ammyssagh*, a dutiful son; *inneen ghraibagh*, a lovely nymph. Except *drogh* and *shenn*; *giare* and *lbag* are also sometimes placed before their substantives; *yn ghiare-veinn*, *yn lbag-ghooiney*.

When an adjective comes after a substantive singular of the masculine gender, it retains its radical initial; as, *goo mie*, a good report; *thie mooar*, a large house; *tarroo puttagh*, a pushing bull; *dooiney builtagh*, a quarrelsome man.

The adjective, after a substantive singular of the feminine gender, changeth its radical initial into its soft; *ben vie*, a good woman; *inneen waagh*, a pretty girl; *cooish chluicagh*, a crafty cause; *eddin ghennal*, a merry countenance.

When an adjective is placed before its substantive, the mutable initial of the substantive is changed into its soft, and the adjective must be of the masculine gender; as, *drogh-ghooiney*, a bad man; *drogh-yannoo*, a bad action; *shenn ven*, an old woman.

All substantives plural, of what gender soever they be, will have adjectives after them beginning with their radical initials, and most frequently of the singular number; as, *deiney mie*, good men; *inneenyn mie*, good women; *eddynyn genal*, merry faces; *skeeallyn mie*, good news; *deiney berchagh*, rich men, not *deiney berchee*. Except in the vocative case plural, which always aspirates the initial of the following adjective; as, *chaarjyn gbraiagh*.

Adjectives of the superlative (or English comparative) degree are always set after their substantives when comparison is signified, and make no change of the initial of the substantive whether it be masculine or feminine; as, *yn eddin s'gilley*, the fairest face; *yn laue s'lajer*, the strongest hand; *ta'n ven ny s'thollee na e sheshbey*, the woman is stronger than her husband. But when the superlative is used to express admiration, it is usually placed before its substantive without making any change in the initials; as, *s'gial yn eddin!* how clean is the face! *s'lajer e laue!* strong is his hand! *s'thollee ta'n ven!* stout is the woman!

Rouyr, too much, is ever placed before its substantive, and makes no change of the initial; *t'ou goaill rouyr bea*, *rouyr jannoo ort*, you take too much trouble or plague upon yourself. And so is *dy chooilley*, every, ever placed before its substantive, and always makes the radical initial of its substantive change into its soft, or secondary mute; as *dy chooilley ghooiinne*, every man; *dy chooilley ven*, every woman.

Numerals are placed before their substantives, and make no change in their initials; as, *un dooinney*, one man; *three deiney*, *kiare*, *queig*, &c.

Except *daa*, two, which makes the substantive following change its radical initial into its soft or secondary mute; as, *daa ghooiinne*, two men; *daa ven*, two women; *daa phaitchey*, two children. So *un*, one, before a feminine substantive; as, *un ven*, one woman: *un vooa*, one cow; *un ghoodee*, a girl, or wench.

Ordinals are placed before their substantives, and change their initials into their soft; as, *yn chied ven*, the first woman; *yn nah ghooiinne*, the second man; *yn trafs ghooiinne*, the third man; *yn chiarroo*, *yn wheiggo*, &c. Except words beginning with *d*, *j*, *t*, which suffer no change when joined to *chied*; as, *yn chied dooinney*, the first man; *yn chied towse*, the first measure; *yn chied Jee*, the first God.

C H A P. XX.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PRONOUNS.

THE pronoun relative is generally understood in Manks; as, *cheayll mee coraa nagb koig mee*, I heard a voice (that) I understood not; *ayns y vriwnys t'ou er harey*, in the judgment (which) thou hast commanded.

The pronouns possessive, *aym's*, mine, *ayd's*, thine, *ecbey*, his, and their plurals, are ever placed after their substantives; the articles *y* or *yn* being put before their substantives, as, *yn thie aym's*, my house; *yn cabbyl ayd's*, thy horse; *yn thie ecbey*, ain, eu, eck, oc.

All the other possessive pronouns are placed before their respective substantives, the radical initial letter of their substantives being changed into its soft; as, *My ven*, *dty ven*, *e ven*; *Nyn*, our, your, their, is always placed before its substantives and the verbs with which it is used in a reflective sense; as, *va shin er nyn livrey*, we were (ourselves) delivered; *va shiu er nyn livrey*, ye were (yourselves) delivered. But as *nyn* changes the mutable consonants in a manner peculiar to itself, viz. into their liquids, I shall give it in all its variations.

<i>Balley</i> , a town,	} <i>nyn</i> .	<i>malley</i> .
<i>Cashtal</i> , a castle,		<i>gashtal</i> .
<i>Cheer</i> , a country,		<i>jeer</i> .
<i>Dooghys</i> , nature,		<i>ghooghys</i> .
<i>Foays</i> , advantage,		<i>voays</i> .
<i>Giastylyys</i> , charity,		<i>ghiastylyys</i> .
<i>Jee</i> , God,		<i>Jee</i> .
<i>Kione</i> , a head,		<i>gione</i> .
<i>Pian</i> , a pain,		<i>bian</i> .
<i>Phreeney</i> , a pin,		<i>vreeney</i> .
<i>Quing</i> , a yoke,		<i>guing</i> .
<i>Toilchinys</i> , merit,		<i>doilchinys</i> .

The vowels and liquids suffer no change.

Pronouns are compounded with prepositions, thus:

Er, upon. *Orrym*, upon me; *ort*, upon thee; *er*, upon him; and *urree*, upon her.

Plu. *Orrin*, upon us; *erriu*, upon you; *orroo*, upon them.

K

Da,

Da, to. *Dou*, to me; *dbyt*, to thee; *da*, to him; and *jee*, to her.

Plur. *Dooin*, to us; *diu*, to you; *daue*, to them.

Rish, to. *Rbym*, to me; *rbyt*, to thee; *rish*, to him; *ree*, to her.

Plur. *Roin*, to us; *riu*, to you; *roo*, to them.

Marish, with. *Marym*, with me; *mayrt*, with thee; *marish*, with him.

Plur. *Marin*, with us; *meriu*, with you; *maroo*, with them.

Harriish, over. *Harrym*, over me; *harryd*, over thee; *harriish*, over him; *harree*, over her.

Plur. *Harrin*, over us; *harrystiu*, over you; *harrystoo*, over them.

Voish, from. *Voym*, from me; *void*, from thee; *voish*, from him; *voee*, from her.

Plur. *Voin*, from us; *veue*, from you; *voue*, from them.

Fo, under. *Foym*, under me; *foyd*, under thee; *fo*, under him.

Plur. *Foin*, under us; *f'eue*, under you; *foue*, under them.

Liorish, by. *Liorym*, by me; *liort*, by thee; *liorish* and *lioree*.

Plur. *Liorin*, by us; *lieriu*, by you; *lioroo*, by them.

Ayns, in. *Aynym*, in me; *aynyd*, in thee; *ayn* and *aynjee*.

Plur. *Aynin*, in us; *ayndiu*, in you; *ayndoo*, in them.

Lesh, with. *Lbiam*, with me; *lbiat*, with thee; *lesh*, with him.

Plur. *Lbien*, with us; *lbiu*, with you; *lbieu*, with them.

Roish, before. *Roym*, before me; *royd*, before thee; *roish* and *roee*.

Plur. *Roin*, before us; *reue*, before you; *roue*, before them.

Mastey, among. *Masteymee*; *mast'ayd*; *mast'eckey* and *mast'eck*.

Plur. *Mast'ain*, among us; *mast'eu*, among you; *mast'oc*.

Jeb, of. *Jee'm*, of me; *jeed*, of thee; *jeb*, of him; and *j'ee*, of her.

Plur. *J'in*, of us; *j'iu*, of you; *j'eu*, of them.

Afs, out of. *Affym*, out of me; *affyd*, out of thee; *afs*, out of him; *afsjee*.

Plur. *Afs shin*, out of us; *affdiu*, out of you; *assad*, out of them.

Erskyn, above. *Ermyskyn*, above me; *er dty skyn*, above thee; *er e skyn*.

Plur. *Er-nyn skyn*, above us, you, them.

Fegooish, without; *M'egooish*, without me; *dt'egooish*, *ny'gooish*.

These pronouns are contracted thus: *ym*, from *mee* or *my*, I and my; *yt*, from *dty*, thy; and sometimes *t* is changed into *d*; as, *barryd*, over thee, &c. *Ee*, from *ee*, she; *in*, from *shin*, we; *iu*, from *shiu*, ye; *oo*, from *roo*, to them.

The interrogative and its answer shall agree in case; as, *Quoi voish baink eb?* From whom did he come? *Voym's*, from me.

C H A P. XXI.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTICLES.

THESE articles restrain or determine the sense of the word they are put before to some particular, in the same manner as the definitive article *the* in English; but we have no article that answers the English *a*; as, *baink dooinney*, a man came; *Baink y dooinney*, the man came: yet,

The reflective article *ny* is used in construction for the English article *a*; and before nouns of the masculine gender it always changes their radical initials into their soft or secondary mutes; but nouns of the feminine gender retain their radical initials; as, *t'eh ny gbooinney mie*, he is a good man; *t'ee ny ben vie*, she is a good woman.

When words of the masculine gender have an article set before them, their radical letters are not changed; as, *y dooinney*, the man; *yn guilley*, the boy; but if they be feminines, their initials are changed into their soft; as, *yn ven*, the woman; *yn vooa*, the cow.

Proper names have not the articles set before them, because they do of themselves, *individually* or *particularly*, distinguish the things or persons of which one speaks; so likewise the names of countries, cities, rivers, &c. have no article set before them; except these three, *yn Spaine*, Spain; *yn Rank*, France; *yn thalloo Bretnagh*, Wales; also, *Nerin*, Ireland, and *N'alpin*, Scotland, have the adventitious *n*, or article *yn*, before them.

An article is not put before the former of two substantives when they betoken divers things.

C H A P. XXII.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS.

THE nominative cases of verbs, whether placed before or after their verbs, preserve their radical initials; as, *dooyrt dooinney*, a man said; *she dooinney dooyrt rhym*, 'twas a man told me.

Nouns come after verbs of filling with the preposition *lesb*, with; as, *t'eh lbieeney yn thie lesb boirey*, he filleth the house with contention.

Verbs of abounding have *ayns*; as, *thie palchey ayns stoo*, a house stored with furniture; *bisbagh ayns cooid*, abounding with goods.

Of agreeing and speaking to, have *rish*, to or with; as, *choard mee rish*, I agreed with him; *dooyrt mee rish*, I said to him.

Of accusing, have *son*, for; as, *t'eb plaiynt er son dunverys*, he accuseth him of murder.

Of arraying, have *lesh*, with; as, *coodagh lesh argid*, covering with silver; *co-amrit lesh purple*, cloathed in purple.

Of asking and intreating, have *jeh*, of, and *veib*, from; as, *hir mee veib 'n dooinney my chair*, I intreated the man for my right; *denee mee jeh 'n dooinney, cre'n naight?* I asked the man, what news?

Of buying, have *veib*; as, *ta mee kionnaghey cooid veib 'n marchan*, I am buying goods from the merchant.

Of calling upon, have *er*, upon; as, *deie mee er cooney*, I called for help.

Of communicating, have *da*, to, or *gys*, to; as, *hailshee mee da*, or *gys my naboo*, I signified to my neighbour.

Of defending and delivering, have *veib*, or *voish*; as, *livrey mee veib olk*, deliver me from evil; *coadee mee voish y noid*, protect me from the enemy.

Of waiting, have *rish*, to; as, *duirree mee rish sheshaght*, I waited for company.

Of hearkening, have *rish*; as, *deaisht mee rish, choud's oddin*, I listened to him as long as I could.

Of loading, have *lesh*; as, *lbieen ym eb lesh feeyn*, I will fill him with wine; *laad mee eb lesh argid*, I loaded him with silver.

Of receiving, have *voish*, or *veib*; as, *booar mee eb voish Lunnin*, I received it from London.

Of separating, have *rish*; as, *scarr mee rish my ven*, I divorced my wife.

When a question is asked in the present tense, the answer is made by the same tense of the same verb; as, *Vel oo goll thie?* Are you going home? *Ta mee goll*. Or, the answer may be made affirmatively by *ta*, yes, or I am; and negatively by *cha nel*, or *vel*, no, or I am not, thou art not, he, &c. is not.

If the question be in the preterperfect tense, the answer is made, if affirmative, by *ren*, or *va*; if negative, by *cha ren*, or *row*; or otherwise, by repeating the verb, if an affirmative answer; but if negative, by repeating the verb, and putting *cha* before it; as, *Nagh dooyrt y dooinney shen?* Did not the man say so? *Dooyrt*, or, negatively, *cha dooyrt*.

When a question is asked in the future tense, the answer is made by the same tense, or by the future, *nee 'm*, I will do; as, *Jed oo thie?* Will you go home? *Hed-ym*, I will go, or *nee 'm*.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXIII.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

FEER, very; *ro*, too, or too much; are set in apposition with nouns adjective, and change their radical consonants into their soft; as, *dooinney feer vie*, a very good man; *errey ro brome*, too heavy a burden. But words beginning with *d*, *j*, and *t*, of the mutables, change not after the adverb *feer*; as, *feer doccaragh*, very laborious; *feer jollyssagh*, very greedy; *feer tastagh*, very observant.

Dy, that, governs a subjunctive mood.

Dy chooilley, every, changes the mutable initial consonant of nouns substantive, to which it is joined in apposition; as, *dy chooilley ghooinney*, every man, &c.

All the other adverbs, whether before verbs, substantives, or adjectives, suffer them to retain their radical initials.

C H A P. XXIV.

OF THE INTERJECTIONS.

ALL the interjections make the nouns following them change their initials into their soft or secondary mute; as, *O Yee!* *O God!* *O ghooinney!* *O man!* But when verbs come after them they retain their radical initial; as, *O cleiy fo!* *O supplant him!*

C H A P. XXV.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

EDYR, whether, or either, is answered by *ny*, or; as, *edyr eh ve dooinney ny ben*, whether it be man or woman.

As, and, *cre*, what, *myr*, also, &c. effect no change in the initials.

Ny is often set before nouns adjective of the English comparative degree, that is, in Manks, when two subjects are immediately compared the one to the other, and is answered by *na*, than; as, *ta'n airb ny strimmey na'n argid*, the gold is heavier than the silver.

C H A P.

C H A P. XXVI.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

Of PREPOSITIONS used in APPPOSITION.

PREPOSITIONS used in apposition have always a radical initial after them; as, *marish dooinney*, with man; *lesh screeuyn*, with a letter.

When the articles *y*, or *yn*, the, are joined to prepositions, the radical initials of the nouns which follow them are changed into their secondary mutes or softs; as, *marish y gbuilley*, with the boy; *rish y ven*, to the woman; *lesh y gbrian*, towards the sun. But nouns whose initials are the consonants *d*, *j*, and *t*, suffer no change; as, *marish y dooinney*, with the man; *cooyl y dorrays*, behind the door; *lesh y jalloo*, with the image; *gys y thie*, to the house.

Dy, of, or to, always aspirates, or changes into its secondary mute, the initial of the following mutable consonant; as, *goll dy valley*, going home; *kione dy phrasb*, a head of brags; *dy ghoail leagh*, to take a fee.

Prepositions are compounded with adverbs of place; as, *veib-beose*, from above; *veib-beese*, from beneath: they are also compounded with pronouns. See the construction of pronouns.

Of PREPOSITIONS used in COMPOSITION.

Aa is compounded with nouns, verbs, and participles, and changes their mutable initials into their soft or secondary mutes; as, *aa-chroo eh dooinney*, he re-created man; *aa-vioghee eh*, he shall revive; *aa-chooinghtyn*, recollection.

An is joined either to nouns, verbs, or participles, and changes their mutable initials into their secondary mutes; as, *ta n thie an-chasberick*, the house is impure; *t'eh laadit lesh anghoo*, he is loaded with infamy.

Co and *cooyl*, before the mutable initial *c*, doth change it into its soft; as, *co-chorrym*, equal; *co-chiart*, even; otherwise it retaineth the radical initial; as, *co-trome*, equally heavy; *co-beayn*, co-eternal; *co-fee*, equally God; *cooyl-chlea*, an ambush; *cooyl-dorrays*, behind the door.

Fo, before *s* and *th*, is used with the aspirate or secondary mute; as, *fo-balloo*, under the ground; *fo-lieau*, under the mountain; instead of *fo thalloo* and *fo slieau*.

Er is used with radical initials; as, *er-cannoo*, wanton; *er-gliee*, brimming; *er-finnue*, passionate: except when it is put for the English *for*; as, *er-pbing*, for a penny,

penny, where the aspirate is used. It is also used in composition with pronouns; as, *orrym*, &c. See the construction of pronouns.

Orrym and its derivatives are most commonly used to betoken the passions of the body; as, *ta 'n chadley orrym*, I am asleep, or am sleepy; *ta paays orrym*, I am dry.

Lieb changes the radical initials of the words it is compounded with into their secondary mutes; as, *ta 'n dooinney lieb-varroo*, the man is half dead; *yn ven lieb-valloo*, the dull-hearing woman; *moddey lieb-ghooghys*, a mungrel.

Neu and *mee* signify privation or not, and make the following consonant change into its secondary mute or aspirate; as, *neu-ghlen*, unclean; *mee-viallagh*, disobedient.

Gyn is also a privative article, or article of the ablative case, and is sometimes joined to a soft or secondary mute; as, *gyn-vioys*, lifeless; *gyn-vyghin*, merciless, or without mercy; when we say *gyn bioys*, *gyn myghin*, and the like, *gyn* is set by itself, and *myghin*, *bioys*, &c. are put absolutely, q. d. *gyn, bioys*; *gyn, myghin*.

Da, to, *rish*, to, *marish*, with, *barrish*, over, *voish*, from, *fo*, under, *liorish*, by, *ayns*, in, *lesh*, with, *roish*, before, *mastey*, among, *jeh*, of, *afs*, out of, *erskyn*, above, *fegooish*, without, are all compounded with pronouns. See the construction of pronouns.

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